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NEWS DIRECTOR ANALYZES CENTRAL AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN SITUATION

FLO81900 Hilversum International Service in English 1430 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The military intervention by the United States and a number of small east Caribbean nations on the island of Grenada has had repercussions far beyond the size and importance of this island nation itself.

In his weekly review of foreign affairs, the head of our news service, (Fritz Dekker) points out that the consequences of this intervention are now being felt throughout the Caribbean and, presumably, in Central America as well.

Here's (Dekker's) analysis:

In spite of all the officially published explanations, the United States action was clearly intended to repulse Cuban influence in the region. This goal has been at least partly achieved by the mere fact that the United States (?asserted it) was not afraid to send its Marines into a trouble spot in its backyard.

During the premiership of Mr Maurice Bishop, Grenada entertained close ties with Communist China [as heard]. It is remarkable that shortly before his assassination, Prime Minister Bishop had been showing signs of making a better relationship with the United States.

The group who wrested power from him in Grenada was composed of people more radical and more aberrational than Mr Bishop. Even so, Cuba's initial reaction to the violent takeover was unenthusiastic. The Cuban authorities in particular expressed regret at the murder of Prime Minister Bishop, who had been viewed as a friend of Cuba in the region.

It is not clear what political course the new regime in Grenada would have (?adopted) if the invasion hadn't occurred. But you know that a Cuban presence, or Cuban activity on the island, began well before Mr Bishop's [word indistinct]. And we also know that the United States military intervention had not come until Mr Bishop had been eliminated.

Obviously, Cuba has shown the least inclination to come to the aid of Grenada and (?while) under attack. It's a warning for many other small countries

in the region who are either fearful of Cuban penetration or already entertaining close ties with Dr Castro's nation.

A typical example of the action taken after the U.S. invasion of Grenada is that of Lt Col Deysi Bouterse, the military leader of the Suriname Republic, a former Dutch colony at the top of Latin America. Colonel Bouterse expelled the Cuban ambassador and sent home a number of Cubans. Obviously, the deterrent effect is beginning to work against any further potential Cuban adventures in the region.

More important than to the Caribbean is any possible consequences Washington's action [can have] to the Central American country of Nicaragua, where the Sandinistas are in power. The Nicaraguan leadership can hardly fail to draw the conclusion that the mere event of an American intervention is covert hope for direct military assistance from either Cuba or the Soviet Union.

Even so, it is questionable whether the Washington administration is in any way serious about plans to increase the pressure on Nicaragua by means of further intervention. President Reagan has paid a pretty hefty price for his Grenada intervention and he knows it. [He] has met with criticism from Washington politicians and his (?friends) have, with few exceptions, rejected his use of U.S. Marines and airborne troops against such a small country. Notable friction has arisen with President Reagan's friend, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, normally the most faithful of allies. Anti-American feeling has been found throughout the South American continent.

All this came on top of the difficulties of a military operation which, judging from the length of it, had been underrated. As an election year approaches no U.S. president can afford more than his fair share of risky adventures. It's the main reason why fresh U.S. military interventions in Central America are unlikely.

President Reagan's only consolation is that judging from opinion polls, he has something like 85 percent of Americans behind him in his invasion of Grenada. This, too, is a factor of importance to the approaching electoral battles. In fact, it may well explain why President Reagan was prepared to accept a flood of reproaches about unethical conduct by the United States in world affairs.

CSO: 3298/1104

GROUP OF 77 DOCUMENT ON WORLD ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FL131333 Bridgetown CANA in English 0137 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 12 Oct (CANA-REUTER)—Foreign ministers of 126 developing countries said today that a sustained global long-term economic recovery is nowhere in sight, although some developed nations may have seen an improvement. In a declaration issued after 3 days of talks here, they said that current conditions, the worst for 50 years, were primarily a consequence of underlying structural maladjustments in virtually all areas of the economic system.

The ministers warned that unless these were urgently resolved, the crisis would not only worsen but would seriously endanger world peace and stability.

They met under the auspices of the Group of 77, the number of developing countries that set up that loose-knot body almost 20 years ago and which has grown greatly in the interim, due mainly to former colonies gaining independence.

The declaration was similar in tone to a communique issued yesterday after ministerial meetings of the nonaligned movement, whose membership overlaps that of the Group of 77. Both groups blamed the industrialised West for many of the problems of poor third world countries.

Mexico's chief UN delegate, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, who was elected last night as ambassadorial chairman of the group for the next 12 months, released the declaration to reporters. "We are not looking for confrontations--we are looking for solutions," he said.

The Group of 77 ministers, saying that development in many poor countries was virtually halted, expressed profound disquiet over what was termed the harsh adjustment process imposed on developing countries.

"They noted that international trade has entered a period of stagnation and retrogression, asphyxiated by commodity price volatility, growing protectionist barriers and by the burden of foreign debt, thus making it impossible for the developing countries to sustain their required levels of economic activity," the declaration said.

In their 12-page document, the ministers reaffirmed that the global and structural character of the current economic crisis called for global solutions and that no country or group, however powerful, was able single-handed to set the world on a healthy course of recovery, growth and development.

The foreign ministers' declaration said: "They also noted, though recent indications point to some alleviation of economic stagnation in certain developed countries, a sustained long-term recovery is nowhere in sight.

"They stressed that there cannot be a sustained and lasting recovery without a restructuring of the present world economic system."

The ministers said the accelerated arms race aggravated the crisis and they expressed deep concern that some richer nations were using coercion on developing ones for political reasons.

Some developed countries had blocked the completion of a code of conduct for transnational companies, the group charged.

Munoz Ledo said the declaration would be a basis for debate in the General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee, which will try to bring about long-delayed global negotiations on North-South economic problems.

CSO: 3298/1104

CARIBBEAN TASK FORCE ON FOOD IDENTIFIES TARGET AREAS

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 14

[Article by Albert Brandford]

[Text]

BRIDGETOWN, Thurs., (Cana):

A REGIONAL Task Force dealing with the problems of food production and processing has identified four priority areas for immediate attention during the next couple weeks, after which it will report to member Governments of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), according to chairman, Barbadian Peter Miller.

Miller, elected to head the body at its first meeting here earlier this month, said during a break in the deliberations, that the Task Force, set up last September following a conference in Jamaica on the food processing industry, will focus on the problems arising from the introduction of new rules of origin, a common protective policy for the agro-industrial subsector, finance and incentives to agro-industry and licensing systems relating to intra-regional trade.

The Jamaica conference, sponsored by the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) and the Jamaica Manufacturers Association, had listed 13 major problems facing agro-industry, out of which the Task Force has shortlisted four on which they will make recommendations to regional governments by December 15, as well as to next January's meeting of the Com-

mon Market Council of Ministers in Guyana.

Of particular concern will be proposals by the Task Force — the second such body set up by regional manufacturers, the other being on garments — to create a common protective policy for primary agricultural products and livestock, as mandated by the Heads of Government summit last July.

Miller, a past president of the Barbados Manufacturers Association, said that while there has not yet been a firm suggestion on the nature of such a policy, one of the methods to be considered will be the setting aside of a percentage of regional market for Caricom produced goods.

"I don't know if the Task Force will support this," Miller said, "because some people do not like the word 'protection' which connotes 'banning,' which is a dirty word."

CAIC executive director, Guyanese Pat

Thompson, said that there was a strong feeling of support at the level of the Task Force and beyond in the whole agro-processing industry for some level of protection, whether it be quantitative restrictions or other devices.

"Without some level of protection," Thompson said, "there isn't going to be the development of the agro-processing industry in the Caribbean if it has to... compete with similar products that are coming from outside the region."

Thompson said that in order to develop the industry "... you are going to have for a limited period, some limited protection and I think most governments in the area endorse that."

He felt that the banning or prohibition of imports from third countries is an extreme form of protection, which may not be recommended by the Task Force.

Asked about the chances of the proposals being accepted by Governments, Thompson said: "If one looks at statements coming out of recent Caricom meetings, there is a great deal of governmental support, at least sympathy, for the notion of some form of protection for a defined period for regional producers."

The other major concern of the Task Force will be the problems created for manufacturers following changes in the rules of origin on June 1 this year, redefining which products can qualify for duty-free treatment within the region.

According to Dr Reggie Clarke, a Barbadian member of the Task Force, the new modifications have led to a certain restriction or contraction of trade within some areas.

"What has been happening within the

last few weeks is that bilateral arrangements have been made with different territories," he said, "which is not the same, or as functionally useful as the old Caricom rules."

"But in the short term it allows trade to continue while the study (a two-year Caricom/United Na-

tions Development programme effort) is being implemented."

Dr. Clarke pointed out that such bilateral arrangements are permitted under the Caricom treaty, to designate products as made in the Community, even though the same goods may not necessarily qualify

under the area origin rules.

Task Force chairman, Miller, explained that under the new rules a product would only qualify for duty free treatment in Caricom.

If the raw material input was produced wholly in the region, But he said a problem

arises when the raw material input is not currently available in the region, the product — such as in the case of jams, jellies and pineapple juice could not qualify.

"So you must either pay duty to go into the market like anybody else or cease to produce," Miller said.

CSO: 3298/154

TEXT OF JAMAICAN PROPOSALS AT CARICOM MEETING ON GRENADA

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 Oct 83 pp 5, 18

[Text] CARIBBEAN Community Leaders met at the Trinidad Hilton over the weekend to discuss the situation in Grenada, and to decide on sanctions against the "Spice Isle," which was rocked by a military coup last week, in which the Prime Minister, Mr. Maurice Bishop, and three of his ministers were executed.

Jamaica proposed a resolution calling for a Port of Spain protocol, which called for adjustments to the Caricom treaty, and for the community to unite efforts to avoid recurrence of similar situations.

Full text of the Jamaica proposals, which formed basis for some of the discussions, were:

Whereas harmony among the member states of the Caribbean Community can only be effective in so far as human rights and fundamental freedoms and the exercise of representative democracy are a reality within each of them;

And whereas it is a fundamental principle of the association of member states of the Caribbean Community that the Governments of member states should maintain a system of freedom for the individual and of social justice, based on respect for fundamental rights and freedoms, in-

cluding the right to life, liberty, equal protection before the law, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of thought and expression, freedom of association and the right to participate in the conduct of Government through genuine periodic elections which guarantees the free expression of the will of the electorate;

And whereas the fundamental objectives of the Caribbean Community requires the strict adherence to the above principles by all members as an essential requirement for its proper functioning;

And whereas the situation in Grenada reflects a wanton and total disregard of these fundamental principles and constitutes a flagrant violation of the essential bonds underlying the Caricom partnership;

And whereas it is, therefore, necessary to examine the adjustments required in order to provide guarantees for the full observance of these fundamental norms in letter and in spirit;

Now, therefore, the Governments of Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and

Trinidad and Tobago, members of the Caribbean Community, do hereby solemnly declare as follows:

that the gross and flagrant violations of the civil and political rights of persons in Grenada by the Revolutionary Military Government of Grenada constitute fundamental breaches of the underlying basis of the caricom association;

that the brutal slaying of the Prime Minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop, and his colleagues by the Revolutionary Military Government constitutes an act of barbarism outside the pale of civilised behaviour;

3. that the manner of the assumption of power by the Revolutionary Military Government, in defiance of the will of the people of Grenada, and the repressive nature of the actions of the Revolutionary Military Government render them an illegitimate and illegal regime and ineligible for acceptance as the duly constituted representatives of the people of Grenada;

4. that the illegal regime of the Revolutionary Military Government is not entitled to exercise the rights or undertake the obligations of the Government of Grenada under the Caribbean Community Treaty;

5. that the illegal regime of the Revolutionary Military Government in Grenada constitutes a threat to the essential security interests of the Caribbean Community, justifying the suspension of trade and other relations;

6. that the integrity of the Caribbean Community must be restored by the express reaffirmation of the fundamental norms of the association within the constitutional instruments of the association;

7. that the rights and welfare of the people of Grenada must be protected by coordinated actions on the part of all peace loving peoples of the Caribbean region;

8. that the members of the Caribbean Community resolve to unite their efforts to avoid the recurrence of situations as those now prevailing in Grenada, and to ensure that the Caricom association provides full guarantees for the full observance of the fundamental norms of the association in letter and in spirit.

And in furtherance of this protocol the aforesaid Governments have agreed that the new regime governing their relations, inter se as members of the Caribbean Community, shall be the provisions of the Caribbean Community Treaty, subject

to the following adjustments.

A. DECISION-MAKING: Article 9 (i) Questions of procedure shall be decided by a single majority of the members present and voting.

(ii) Questions of substance shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

(iii) Important questions of substance shall be decided by a three-fourths majority of the members present and voting, provided that such majority includes a majority of all the member states including at least two of the more developed countries.

(iv) Important questions of substance shall include — (a) the admission of members and associate members; (b) the appointment of the Secretary General; (c) the suspension or expulsion of a member;

(d) the budgetary and financial matters; (e) amendments.

(v) If a question arises as to whether a matter is a question of procedure or substance it shall be decided by the majority required for questions of substance.

B. SUSPENSION AND EXPULSION OF MEMBERS: (i) A member may be suspended or expelled by a decision of the conference that the member has committed flagrant and persistent violations of the fundamental principles underlying the association as contained in the second preamble to this declaration.

(ii) Before a member may be suspended or expelled, a complaint must be made by another member, duly supported by a statement detailing the violations on the basis of

which such suspension or expulsion is being sought. The member against which the complaint is made shall have an opportunity to reply to the allegations.

(iii) If the conference decides by the majority required for important questions of substance by a three-fourths majority of all the members that the allegations are well founded it may by a similar majority decide to suspend or expel the member.

(iv) Upon a suspension, the member shall cease to be a member for the duration of the period of suspension. In the case of expulsion, the member shall cease to be a member. In either case, the cessation of membership shall be without prejudice to the continued responsibility for any financial obligations as-

sured during the membership.

C. CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP: ARTICLE 2: Membership shall be open to all peace-loving states of the Caribbean region which —

(a) Subscribe to and recognise human rights and fundamental freedoms, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(b) operate under a system of representative democracy, through genuine periodic elections which guarantee the free expression of the will of the electorate under a system of universal adult suffrage; and

(c) undertakes to exercise the rights and assume the obligations of membership in accordance with the treaty.

TEXT OF CHAMBERS' TALK TO PRESS ON CARICOM GRENADA MEETING

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 Oct 83 pp 3, 5

[Text]

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the statement by Prime Minister George Chambers at Sunday's Press Conference at the Hilton, after the emergency meeting:

"As you are aware we have been in meetings from 8.30 p.m. last evening. We took a short break at 3.10 this morning; we resumed sometime around nine o'clock, and we have just terminated our discussions.

"It is up to you to tell me if you want to speak firstly as chairman, or as Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. Which cap would you like me to wear first. Thank you.

"As chairman of the meeting, I am authorised to convey to you two decisions of the meeting.

"The first is that a decision was taken to deem Grenada suspended from Caricom until further notice, based on a number of recitals contained in a resolution, which is yet to be put in its final form. The substance I can give you.

"The first recital deals with the manner of assumption of power by the present people in authority. The second recital is to be effected, in the view of the meeting, that the people in authority are not empowered to exercise the rights and obligations of the Government of Grenada.

"The third is, that in the view of the meeting it constituted as such, a threat to the national security and interest of the Caribbean Community.

"The fourth is that the integrity of the Community must be expressed by the reaffirmation of fundamental norms. And the other recital was to the effect that the rights and welfare of the people of Grenada must be protected. And that the members of the Caribbean Community were united in their efforts to avoid, as far as it is possible, a recurrence of events of this nature.

NOT UNANIMOUS

"And the resolution followed to the effect that the meeting deemed Grenada to be suspended, and it appointed the Attorneys General of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States). I think Bahamas or something like that, and Belize I think. The intention is that the Attorneys General are to advise the governments of the steps required to give legal effect to that decision.

"I draw attention to the fact that the decision was not unanimous. It was a majority decision.

"The second decision of the meeting concerned proposals put to the meeting by the OECS States following their discussions in Barbados on Friday in which they enumerated several sanctions which they proposed, and asked for general endorsement.

"One was, no official contact with the existing persons in authority in Grenada; that the persons in authority there would not be permitted to participate in the deliberations and business of the OECS. That the persons present in authority would not be able to participate in their caucuses and so relating to international agencies.

"Also, that Grenada will cease to enjoy trade, economics and other benefits as they flow from the OECS agreement.

"That there will be no new issues of currency by the OECS to Grenada, and that the OECS governments will cease all air and sea communications links with Grenada.

"Those were the only decisions of the meeting which I am au-

thorised to convey to you as chairman of the meeting.

"You may have a question on one or other of those things."

In response to a question, Mr. Chambers said other matters were discussed, but as chairman, he could not speak about them, but he could have expressed a Trinidad and Tobago view on those matters at the end of the conference.

He also said that both decisions were majority decisions.

"In reply to another question, he said, "The decisions we have taken are political decisions demonstrating political will. If somebody wants to challenge that in the International Court in the Hague, they may do so.

"In the region the Attorneys General will advise on the mechanisms required to give effect to that.

"And at this stage I would very much like to terminate the chairman's conference."

Asked if anyone was entrusted to convey the decisions of the meeting to Grenada, Mr. Chambers said he was not entrusted to do that. "It is not necessary to convey it," he said.

VERY DIFFICULT

"You're suspended, and you're suspended. That's a political decision.

"Well, thank you very much, my conference as chairman has ended, now I can have a Press Conference as the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago.

"Would you like me to open or you'd like to ask a question?

"Now as the leader of the Trinidad and Tobago team I can

tell you, that I can have my own Press Conference and I'd like to do so by firstly telling you that this has been a very difficult meeting, a very difficult meeting.

"In one sense, under the Treaty of Chaguaramas it is not a Heads of Government Conference, because a Heads of Government conference pursuant to the Treaty of Chaguaramas is specifically defined in the Treaty. So it is for all practical purposes, an emergency meeting of 12 of the 13 heads of Caricom.

"As you would imagine in a meeting as this nature several matters of principle would be discussed.

"In respect of general principles there was discussion on whether or not there should be involvement of any external elements in the resolution of the Grenada situation. Whether or not the resolution of the Grenada resolution should be wholly regional, and in particular, Caricom.

"There was discussions as to whether or not the regional solution pursued should be done in such a way, or any solution proposed should be in such a way, as to ensure that it is in accord with international law and the U.N. Charter.

"And that any contemplated solution should have as its primary purpose the restoration of normalcy in the troubled island of Grenada.

There was also discussion on the measures which might be taken to effect a restoration of normalcy.

"And, there was discussion as to whether or not the present Governor General of Grenada, as

Her Majesty's legal representative in a monarchical state, should be recognised and used as the point of contact.

"It was also discussed that assuming that it was felt that the Governor General ought to have been the point of contact that a number of things might have been considered.

"One was, through that contact to call for, or demand a number of things.

"The first demand considered would have been the immediate establishment of a broad-based civilian government of national reconciliation whose composition would have been acceptable to the Governor General.

"And that the primary purpose of such a government would be the putting into place of the arrangements necessary for the holding of elections at the earliest possible date, in that island.

"Also discussed was the inclusion in any demands made through that contact of the acceptance of a fact-finding mission comprising eminent Caricom nationals with specific terms of reference which would have been worked out.

ANOTHER DEMAND

"Also, the question of putting into place arrangements to ensure the safety of nationals of other countries — all countries in Caricom, and their evacuation where desired.

"Another demand would have been, and it was discussed, that acceptance of the deployment in Grenada of a peace-keeping force

comprising contingents contributed by Caricom countries.

"On the basis of those demands also discussed was the question of the maintenance of sanctions existing as well as those which I enumerated as coming from the OECS. The maintenance of those sanctions so long as the present situation continued.

"What was also discussed was the question as to how such a communication of the position of the meeting or, I better put it another way. To whom would have been entrusted the responsibility for communicating the position of the meeting in respect of its demands. And, also discussed was the composition of any fact-finding team. A number of names were thrown up, and so on.

"Well I think I would like to pause there in request to your response for an opening statement."

"In response to question on whether or not there would be evacuation of personnel from Grenada, Mr. Chambers replied: "The fact that there was no communication today does not preclude the question of evacuation.

"I heard on the news today, erroneous as is customary, that a Guyana plane was going in to move out Guyana nationals. That is not true, my information was that the Guyana plane was going to move out Caricom personnel who were in Grenada on official business.

"So I mean if you want to get people, you get clearance to land."

CARIBBEAN JURISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON EVENTS IN GRENADA

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 30 Oct 83 pp 11A

[Text]

A statement has been made by the Organisation of Caribbean Bar Associations on the situation in Grenada, offering suggestions for the solution of the crisis in that island.

"What must now be done is to lay down the conditions for ascertaining the will of the Grenadian people, the restoration of the rule of law and democracy, and establishing peace and order as well as for the expeditious withdrawal of the external forces," the statement said.

The following is the text of the statement, issued by DR. LLOYD BARNETT, the President, on behalf of the Organisation of Caribbean Bar Associations.

The OECS took the initiative which led to the invasion of Grenada by regional and United States forces. The legality of this development will long be debated but at this time what is most important is to determine the course of action which should be taken to restore normality.

The essential and ultimate principles of human rights, self-determination and constitutionalism rest on the freewill and consent of the human beings who make up the community or state. The military regime gave the people of Grenada no opportunity to express their will. The only popular reaction to the military take-over was the demonstration which the military suppressed, shot on and brutalised.

There is no rational basis for believing that the military junta had the support or sympathy of the people of Grenada or that they would voluntarily establish a governmental system based on the true wishes of the Grenada people since this could involve submitting themselves to the judgment of the Grenadian people on the acts of violence, oppression and assassination perpetrated by the military.

What must now be done is to lay down the conditions for ascertaining the will of the Grenadian people, the restoration of the rule of law and democracy, and establishing peace and order as well as for the expeditious withdrawal of the external forces.

There is a probable point of view that the Bishop regime merely suspended parts of the Grenada Independence Constitution. Indeed, the office of Governor-General was not abolished and parts of the judicial and legal systems were retained. On this basis it may be argued that all that is necessary is to resume the 1973 Constitution. There is however no Cabinet to advise the Governor-General or to carry on the administration. Even if the resumption of the Independence Constitution did not pose technical legal difficulties, the fact is that there has been a real break in legal continuity.

Suggestions

Accordingly, it may be desirable that some basic questions be posed to and answered by the Grenadian electorate. By this means the constitutional system adopted would have the clear and demonstrable support of the people and it could not be alleged that any system had been imposed on them. Thereby uncertainty and controversy on basic issues would be removed.

Accordingly, the following preliminary suggestions are put forward for discussion and consideration:—

(1) A temporary regional or Commonwealth peace-keeping force must be established under a broad based provisional Executive Council appointed by their Governor-General.

(2) Arrangements should be made for the holding of a referendum (on the conclusion of a new enumeration of voters) under regional supervision to determine the

basic questions as to what system of Government the Grenadian people wish to adopt, e.g.

- (a) whether every citizen should have the right to form, join and organise political parties;
 - (b) whether there should be a republican or monarchical form;
 - (c) whether there should be a parliamentary cabinet or presidential system of Government; and
 - (d) whether there should be a separation of judicial power with an independent judiciary or one controlled by the Executive or allied to a political partisan group; and
- whether there should or should not be free and frequent national elections to determine which politicians or political groups should lead the country as well as what policies and programmes should be adopted.
3. The establishment of a broad based National Constituent Assembly appointed by the Governor-General to prepare a Constitution and to submit it to the people possibly in a second Referendum within a prescribed period.

4. The phased withdrawal of the regional peace-keeping force and the establishment of a local security force unattached to any political group which would

form the nucleus for the future security forces of the country.

OCCBA shares the widespread view that foreign forces should be withdrawn from Grenada in the shortest possible time. But OCCBA wishes to emphasise that this must not be done in such a way as to create a security vacuum in which evil forces may rush and impose their will on the Grenadian people. OCCBA therefore calls on the Governments of Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago to give support to the establishment of a peace-keeping force under the aegis of the Governor-General.

The Bishop regime implemented several socio-economic programmes which were beneficial to the people of Grenada. These schemes should be continued and the social and economic life of the country strengthened. All those Governments which have expressed concern for the people of Grenada should now offer economic assistance to the interim Government and its elected successors.

Some Grenadian families have lost their breadwinners in the recent conflicts. OCCBA extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved and propose that a Fund be launched to assist those persons. OCCBA hereby pledges \$100 E.C. to such a Fund.

CSO: 3298/168

GLENER ARTICLE DETAILS ORIGINS OF GRENADA INVASION ACTION

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Oct 83 pp 1, 17

[Article by Simon West]

[Text]

There are conflicting reports as to how the decision to enter Grenada came about. It is now clear that ever since Wednesday, October 19, when Maurice Bishop and four of his Cabinet Ministers, two trade union leaders and other citizens were executed following a demonstration led by him after he had been freed by thousands of Grenadians including school children, that the governments of the Eastern Caribbean in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Kitts Nevis and Montserrat became gravely concerned about the threat to their security, and that by Thursday they had decided to meet in Barbados to plan joint action.

It may well be that at that time they began to make contacts with the U.S. and Jamaica. By Friday, they had met together and later that evening they met with the Prime Minister of Jamaica and the Prime Minister of Barbados and with US representatives. A decision was taken then that the OECS would invoke clause 8 of the Treaty which called for joint action, once it was determined that there existed a perceived threat to their national security. They saw the involvement of Cubans and Russians on the side of Marxist revolutionary butchers who had butchered Bishop and others, as a direct threat to their own security and survival especially as they may have seen that the revolutionary Marxist movement would be accelerated in their own countries where there existed small pockets of Marxists in legitimate political parties.

So that before the Heads of Government meeting was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad on Saturday and on Sunday, the OECS countries had made a decision about sending a peace keeping force to Grenada to clean up the Marxist military junta, and to seek to restore normality and a freedom of choice to the people of Grenada.

IT IS MY INFORMATION, that the question of the military exercise in Grenada was not down to be discussed at the CARICOM Heads of Government

meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad. But sanctions which had also been agreed on by the OECS countries, including their deciding to expel Grenada from their caucuses at international levels, to expel Grenada from any new Eastern Caribbean currency, and other sanctions, would be discussed by the wider body of the CARICOM Heads of Government which included also Jamaica, Barbados, Belize, Bahamas, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. They wished the CARICOM Heads of Government to endorse the sanctions that they were imposing, and they did get an endorsement.

But despite the fact that the military exercise was not to be discussed, it was discussed indeed for some six hours late on Saturday night. And obviously there was no decision, as no decision was sought, and no decision was expected. Mr. Burnham, as he told the press conference, spoke out against any military exercise. Trinidad and Tobago, we are made to understand, did not like the idea of the invoking of the treaty by the OECS countries to send a peace keeping force. They would have preferred an "investigating force", the difference between both being difficult to identify.

Jamaica had indicated earlier through its Prime Minister that it would assist the OECS countries if a request was made in writing. This request was indeed made on October 23, the same day that a formal request was made to the U.S. and a formal request was made to Barbados.

We have been unable to ascertain whether a formal request was made to Trinidad and Tobago, but one would be surprised if such a request was made in view of Mr. Chambers' stand at the Heads of Government meeting on Saturday, October 22.

Could a multilateral force be mobilised at such a short notice? It appears to be quite simple because by then, the U.S. had directed its Naval task force in the Caribbean to sail towards Grenada as there were some 1,000 U.S. citizens in Grenada attending and teaching at St. Georges Medical School.

IT IS TRUE as we have found out, that the military junta had made no threats to the students, but what the U.S. feared was not so much for their lives, as President Reagan said publicly, but more for their being held hostages in case the situation became so difficult with an isolation of Grenada, that the Grenada military junta decided to do an Iran on the U.S., by taking some of the students hostage and keeping them hostage, thus landing President Reagan with an embarrassment out of which he could not, as Mr. Carter was not able to, extricate himself.

The task force included an aircraft carrier so that everything was in place in case the Eastern Caribbean islands asked for assistance. So when they did ask for assistance on Sunday, it was easy to grant this. But in the case of Jamaica, no form of commitment could be made until the constitutional procedures were followed; so that not long after the Prime Minister returned on Monday afternoon, October, he proceeded to call a Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter with his Cabinet, to get approval, and then in accordance with the Constitution, to advise the Governor General to give his consent to the deployment of a company of the Jamaica Defence Force amounting to some 150 men, to go

down to Grenada, under the Command of Colonel Barnes, to take part in the peace keeping force.

IT IS NOT TRUE that the Norman Manley Airport was filled with tanks and military equipment. This report has been broadcast and reported in the UK and it is entirely false. Indeed, the nearest to the blocking of an airport, took place at the Donald Sangster Airport in Montego Bay when a number of fire trucks were moved onto the Tarmac when there was a telephone call suggesting that a bomb had been placed in the airport.

On Tuesday morning, the Jamaican contingent was taken in both an Air Jamaica plane and a U.S. plane to Barbados to join the peace keeping force. The latest report suggests that there are 150 men drawn from Jamaica, 150 from the six Leeward and Windward Islands and from Barbados, and some 1,900 marines in the U.S.-Caribbean task force. It must be remembered that the army in Grenada numbers 3,000.

The swiftness of the campaign starting on Tuesday and with resistance almost ending on Wednesday, suggests that the mobilisation of the Grenadian military forces and the hundreds of Cubans working in Grenada could not have been very successful.

CSO: 3298/168

ST VINCENT TAKES IN REFUGEES FROM TURMOIL IN GRENADA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Oct 83 p 17

[Text]

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent,
Oct. 26 (CANA):

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Government has officially accepted six Grenadians as refugees in the face of the strife there in the wake of an Army coup a week ago, official sources here said.

The sources said 11 Grenadians, fleeing the fighting in their country arrived on Union Island by boat from Grenada and told immigration authorities on the island they were seeking refuge from the political upheaval in Grenada. Union Island is part of the Grenadine Islands.

Five of the Grenadians have since moved on to Bequia, another Grena-

dine Island. The six who arrived here yesterday are being housed by the St. Vincent Government until the situation in Grenada returns to normal, the sources said.

American troops led an invasion of Grenada yesterday to remove the military government and install a civilian administration.

Sources on Union Island, 47 miles south of St. Vincent, said about 160 people from Grenada and its ward islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique are on Union Island, some 17 miles north of Grenada.

Among them are 20 Trinidadians who sailed across to Union Island early Tuesday morning before troops from the multi-national forces landed.

CSO: 3298/168

CARIBBEAN SUGAR INDUSTRY PRODUCTION DOWN; SMUT DISEASE GAINS

London THE CARIBBEAN & WEST INDIES CHRONICLE in English No 1576, Oct/Nov 83
pp 18-19

[Text]

St Kitts seemed likely to fall short of its target of 28,000 tons. Production by late June had reached 24,346 tons.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the state-owned company, Caroni Limited, which has a monopoly on sugar production, recorded a near 25,000 tonne shortfall for 1983.

Drought conditions between January and April and illegal sugar cane fires were the major cause of the shortfall in sugar production, the company said.

Caroni produced 78,069 tonnes of sugar this year.

The company's final production figure for 1983 falls short of the original projection of 102,000 tonnes of sugar.

Smut disease has turned up again in Barbados, throwing a question mark over the already beleaguered industry next year.

Industry spokesmen said the fungal disease, which leads to stunted growth and blackened cane, had been identified mainly on the west coast.

One industry official who visited affected plantations said "spots of land" and not acres had been affected. But he noted that the disease could spread rapidly, since it is spread through the air.

"Numerous reports have been made by small and large farmers throughout the island of the

presence of this disease on their farms," the Ministry of Agriculture said.

The Ministry announced it will be carrying out an islandwide survey to determine the extent and distribution of smut.

Sugar is Barbados' chief agricultural export and this year's crop produced an estimated 85,500 tonnes, which would be a 35-year record low. Increased cane fires and a shortened growing season last year led to a paltry output of 88,000 tonnes, the lowest since 1948.

Farmers are now advised that (the varieties) B-59162, B-60267, B-67150, B-70574, B-70607 should no longer be planted.

And all farmers are asked to closely inspect all their cane in an effort to find diseased cane and eradicate them.

The Smallholders' Division of the Sugar Producers' Association anticipated that some small farmers might suffer the loss of their entire 1984 crop as a result of having to destroy badly affected cane, but said efforts would be made to provide some assistance to those whose losses are certified.

Spores from smut attack small cane seedlings and lead to a black whip-like stalk carrying millions of spores which can burst and be dispersed by rain or wind.

Industry sources said legislation is being prepared to declare smut a notifiable disease.

CSO: 3298/154

BRIEFS

NEW CARICOM SECRETARY GENERAL--Georgetown, Guyana, Thursday (CANA)--Jamaican-born economist, Roderick Rainford, formally assumed duties as the fourth secretary-general of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), the Georgetown-based Secretariat said. Rainford, deputy CARICOM secretary-general until his new appointment, succeeded Barbadian, Dr Kurleigh King, who is rejoining the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) after a 5-year term. [Text] [FL041130 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 30 Sep 83 p 3]

NEW CARICOM OFFICIAL--Georgetown, Guyana, 5 Oct (CANA)--Guyanese Dr Peter Jackson, 35, has taken over from Hutton Archer as chief of the Conference and Communication Section of the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) here. Archer has resigned and gone to Canada. [Excerpts] [FL051456 Bridgetown CANA in English 1430 GMT 5 Oct 83]

CSO: 3298/1104

FORMER PREMIER WALTER SCOLDED AT UPM MEETING

St Johns THE WORKERS VOICE in English 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Addressing a public meeting sponsored by the UPM on Thursday night at St. John's Street the political leader of the party, ex-Premier George Walter told the meeting that he did nothing wrong in buying the Steel Frame and selling it to his government at a profit. Walter was called to the mike after the speaker who proceeded him described him as a man who liked to have his own way, and liked to 'push' but said Wilmoth Daniel, his colleagues would push him right back.

George commenced his speech with his usual attack on his former colleagues in the PLM, describing them as generals without armies or leaders without followers.

After his usual tirade against his former colleagues, he attempted to convince the small crowd that he did not return to politics to seek vengeance as he knew that some of them believed. He then castigated the minister of finance and the minister of labour for land transactions which he described as extreme mis-behaviour in public office. At this juncture a heckler reminded him that the same mis-behaviour in public office was what he went up to the "Hotel" for.

He then went on to explain to the meeting that his case was different. He said that he did nothing wrong in buying two steel frames from a private individual and selling one to the Government of which he was Premier at the time for a profit and if he became Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda he would do the same thing over again. A deafening silence fell over the meeting when Walter uttered those words. One could hear a pin drop and witness the disbelief on the faces of the persons present and see his colleagues on the platform hang down their heads, and if to wish the moment would pass away from them or the earth open up and swallow them all.

And imagine George repeated it one more time. As Milton Benjamin once wrote and Wilmoth Daniel seems to agree, one cannot get through to George, his head is too small and thick. [as published] The man cannot change.

He had changed his ideology anyhow, and promised his audience that when they saw his party's constitution, they would be amazed, because all persons who believe in Free Enterprise and other pragmatic policies including employers and middle-class persons are going to be vex with him because the constitution is very far to the 'left'. [as published] It would appear that some of Timbolo's methods are rubbing off on him.

I wonder what he is going to tell the Americans now. He has always been a nice little 'conservative', who harassed the A.C.L.M. at every opportunity. He appeared as if he was now preparing his party for the marriage of convenience. After misleading the people about the date for General Election at least 4 times in 1983, with tongue in cheek he has now predicted that the date would be sometime in February

The party has still failed to attract any sensible candidates, and appears to be floundering very badly.

CSO: 3298/155

GOVERNMENT SCORED FOR TRYING TO CAP WORKERS' WAGE INCREASES

St Johns THE WORKERS VOICE in English 22 Oct 83 p 8

[Article by R. A. Bascus]

[Text] Employees, and workers organizations are getting fed up with the constant mouthings of some Government ministers when they appear on radio and television or any platform where they can get a hearing, advising unions that they must ask for little or nothing for their members and that employees must prepare themselves to even accept a cut in their wages because of the economic condition which exists in the world today. Even the Right Honourable Prime Minister has been involved in this uncalled for diatribe. The last of the offenders being the minister of Labour, who seems always too willing to give comfort to employers in this country.

When he as minister of Labour is already advising workers to be prepared to take a cut in salaries and unions to make minimal wage demands then it can only give comfort to employers, who would attempt to deadlock every wage increment demand before they know before hand what the Minister's feelings on the matter are.

Examples are always cited from industrialized countries to back up their advise to workers. [as published] I would like them to know the number of benefits which these employees in these developed countries receive, especially those in North America. They even receive a monthly allowance for every child that they have. Medical attention is completely free. You think the little pau-pau stipend paid by Social Security and Medical Benefits is money? These unfortunate statements are affecting Unions in the country, especially the A.T.L.U. of which I am the General Secretary. Employees know that the A.T.L.U. is affiliated to the ruling A.L.P. and when Ministers find it prudent to make these damaging statements how do they expect Unions to survive under such conditions, or is it a plan that Unions should never be strong again in this country? If one has nothing constructive to say when appearing on radio and TV then they should just WHISTLE. Stop the nonsense now!

CSO: 3298/155

U.S. RIGHTS REPORT DISPUTED ; RADIO SEEN AS ONE-SIDED

St Johns OUTLET in English 7 Oct 83 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The following, you are asked to note, comes from the official Human Rights Report of the USA and it has this to say.

"The principal Radio station [in Antigua Barbuda] is government owned and is acknowledged to report the news accurately and in a manner which reflects differing opinions."

Nearly every single word of that single sentence from the U.S. Human Rights report of 1982 is false. False from beginning to end.

It is, at best, debatable, whether or not ABS radio, is in fact the principal radio station in Antigua Barbuda. Most people, including ABS staff, and not a single member of the government would agree that ABS is the "principal" radio station in this State. To be fair, ZDK has a wider appeal.

Take the next point. And ABS "is acknowledged to report the news accurately". Falsehood of the worst kind.

Ask yourself one question, who has "acknowledged" this? When and where on this earth can the U.S. agents, who compiled this report, find any objective evidence that people acknowledged that ABS "reports the news accurately".

Everybody knows that what passes for news on ABS radio, are mainly government releases with Ministers saying this, that and the other, most of which is mainly blabber and blather, pure sounding brass or tinkling cymbals, or as a great writer would put it "tales told by idiots, full of sound and fury signifying nothing". [as published]

And, that is if one can endure the mis-pronunciations, the abuse of grammar, and what can be called hiccups, as the announcers stumble repeatedly and interrupt themselves, when it is unbearable even to them, to say, "I will read that again".

Never once is a contrary opinion expressed on ABS. Never once is a story critical of the government carried on ABS. ABS is run by the Birds, and the Birds as a political administration has never respected any principle, any rule, any guideline. Air time for the opposition, let alone equal time, is to them a democratic luxury never to be afforded.

For example, the Sovereign Order of New Aragon which wanted half of Barbuda, had a field day on Radio and TV to refute and attack Tim Hector and OUTLET. No time was given, far less equal time to Hector to deflate this arrogant and effete foreign Knight of Aragon.

As far as the Bird regime is concerned ABS exists to defend them, and lie for them. Like ZDK it is theirs. They own it. It must say what they want and nothing else. The people must hear as news only what they mouth, what they decree, and such twisting, serpent-like 'releases' as their vile minds can conjure.

CSO: 3298/155

GOVERNMENT CHARGED WITH SURRENDERING TO IMF ON WORKER LAYOFFS

St Johns OUTLET in English 7 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minister of Finance, John St Luce, before leaving Antigua to attend "important negotiations" with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) made an announcement which spells disaster for a large number of workers employed by government.

St. Luce said that at the moment the government was having an Organisation and Management Survey of its work force completed. The Minister further stated that a preliminary estimate of the Organisation and Management Survey showed that there were 8,000 workers on government payroll, and that the same amount of work could be done as efficiently by 6,000 workers.

This means that according to St Luce's pronouncement, the Bird administration has in its employ some 2,000 workers which according to preliminary estimates of the Organisation and Management Survey the government does not need on its payroll, to get the same work done as effectively and as efficiently.

Does this mean that the Bird government will retrench 2,000 of its workers? It does seem so.

The first hint of this massive retrenchment came in the 1983 Budget when Finance Minister St Luce announced that Cabinet had authorised the Ministry of Finance to implement "a comprehensive Organisation and Management review to advise on the real manpower needs".

The announcement that government has 2,000 more workers than it needs, would indicate that the Bird government has established its "real manpower needs" to be 6,000 workers rather than 8,000 and would have to 'rationalize' its employment policy and retrench a number of workers.

Further proof that this retrenchment of "unnecessary" workers is very likely is provided by the Budget, when Finance Minister John St Luce in a cleverly phrased statement said that "On this basis--the Organisation and Management Review--a programme of rationalizing our human resources can be undertaken."

This statement is now clarified in the light of the Finance Minister's announcement that public workers are vastly in excess of the real manpower needs, by as much as 25%, and now needs to be "rationalized".

What form the "rationalization" will take can be gleaned from the parlous state of government finances.

Presenting the 1983 Budget, St Luce painted this dark picture. He said: "During 1982, increased funding by way of special warrants resulted in an increase in recurrent expenditure of about \$10 million over the original budget." Government had over-spent as much as \$10 million over original estimates!

Not only had the Bird government overspent \$10 million there were further and more serious complications which would now make massive retrenchment, if not immediate, then certainly unavoidable.

Government's bad financial situation, said St Luce, "was further aggravated by the disappointing performance of revenue collections in some areas resulting in a shortfall of some \$14 million against original estimates".

All told, the Bird government had chalked up a massive debt of some \$24 million dollars on its 1982 expenditure alone. A staggering deficit.

St Luce, rather peculiarly sought to lay the blame for this financial predicament on public workers. In fact he laid the blame, the entire burden of government's poor performance, squarely on public workers. St Luce said: "The single most important and expensive resource of government's operations is human. A satisfactory level of performance of this [human] resource, is essential, to achieve success in any operation. Unfortunately this does appear to be the case". A case was being made out against public workers for later retrenchment.

However, it was not the poor performance of public workers which accounted for the Bird government finding itself in serious financial straits. The very Minister of Finance admitted that their financial disorder was due to shortfalls "in consumption and import taxes" and "nonpayment of corporation taxes" as well as delays in the implementation of other taxes which according to St Luce "curtailed revenue growth to approximately \$84.5 million" when the Budget called for \$109 million in expenditure. Besides all that, the Bird government according to St Luce, had to make "substantial advances to some statutory bodies which continue to incur losses and further erode the public purse". Such huge advances were made to the Sugar Factory, the Public Utilities and the Central Marketing Corporation.

However, St Luce unfairly tried to put the full blame on the civil servants and government non-established workers for governments poor revenue performance. [as published]

It will be noted that according to the Auditor's Report it was government itself which unlawfully gave several business exemptions from consumption tax and import duties, causing millions of dollars loss in revenue.

It is not known what St Luce negotiated with the IMF while in Washington, but economists are convinced that government will adopt the IMF proposal to reduce the work force, and at the same time introduce a 3 day work week for large number of non-established workers.

Other political observers feel that Bird may call an early snap election, and if victorious, implement the IMF retrenchment proposals in full.

CSO: 3298/155

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF RIGGING LAND DEALS

Editorial Comment

St Johns OUTLET in English 30 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] It is certain now that V. C. Bird, Prime Minister of Antigua & Barbuda does not give a damn. No other expression can be used. The man simply does not care who rips off the country of public property for private gain. The man V. C. Bird has completely, totally and absolutely abnegated. He displays no sense of responsibility, and he couldn't care less who takes what, when, how or why!

Examine the situation. A Minister in V. C. Bird's government buys government land, from a statutory Board which falls under his ministry. He buys the land today, and sells the same land, the very same day, for double the price! What a brazen deal!

The record is there. There in the public record. V. C. Bird himself can verify it, as can any other citizen. Newspapers publicise it. V. C. Bird hears of it. Read it. Was aware of it. Yet he sits on his hands and his conscience--if he has any left.

It is common talk around the streets. School children discuss it. Lawyers are aghast at it. Real Estate veterans are outraged. People from every walk of life are shocked. V. C. Bird hears all, knows all, but does nothing.

Another Minister speculates with a house secured under a loan from the Central Housing and Planning Authority, and as per ministerial habit, sells for double price. This same Minister speculates with land he got by virtue of his office at a peppercorn price, and then sells at a later date for six times the price he bought. How brazen! How shameless! How vulgar!

Yet another, Cabinet official this time the Prime Minister's eldest son, purchases 5 acres of land for one thousand six hundred and fifty one dollars (\$1,651). What a deal! The land grabberment is at work, watch your land.

We could go on and on. These matters, these outrageous land deals stand exposed. Even to the vulgar these deals appear most vulgar.

Not so to the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Vere Cornwall Bird, aged 73, leader of the people for 40 years, since 1948 till now. Not so to V. C. Bird who was present at every Constitutional change from 1946 to independence in 1981.

Not so to V. C. Bird, who himself swore an oath at Independence to ensure that he and his Cabinet conform to the law. And to make sure that no one, no Cabinet Minister or himself put their personal gain before the public good.

Does all that swearing, to Almighty God, to honour the law, to respect their office mean nothing?

Does this flagrant misbehaviour in public office strike no chord in V. C. Bird's breast? Or is it made of stone?

Charge of Unfair Nationalization

St Johns OUTLET in English 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] The Bird regime has been acquiring or nationalising land belonging to Antiguan's, and then refusing to pay compensation after it has acquired the lands by law. [as published]

This high-handed abuse of the law by the Bird administration has affected one Antiguan Mr Egbert Reynolds and his development at Crawl Point who since June 1983 has had construction on his tourist complex halted as a result of government acquiring a portion of his land. No compensation has been paid by government. Even before that, and even more grievously, the Bird government acquired lands at Ffryes, as long ago as June 1981, and to date, no compensation whatsoever has been paid to the owner.

This refusal to pay compensation for lands acquired as long ago as two years, not only makes the acquisition arbitrary, but the non-payment of fair and adequate compensation is a flagrant violation of an entrenched clause of the Antigua Independence Constitution.

The acquisition of the 138 acres at Ffryes Bay, which is a sizeable piece of land including beach front, followed efforts to purchase the land from the owner Mr Junie Henry and the small price offered by the Bird government for top-flight and prime beach land.

The government rather than negotiate with Mr Henry, used the law and acquired 138 acres, and after two years has failed to pay a single cent as compensation.

Sources close to government and the Ministry of Tourism report that the Ffryes land was nationalised to be turned over to Bruce Rappaport, but after the Rappaport-Bird falling out, the Ffryes hotel resort was scrapped.

Vesco was then shown the Ffryes area but the absence of port facilities caused him to turn down the offer. Vesco only recently was reported to be operating a major drug-running deal from one of the Bahama islands.

The Bird government in a supplement of the London based FINANCIAL TIMES in a front page announcement declared "The Constitution protects investors' assets from nationalisation unless prompt and fair compensation, determined by an independent tribunal, is paid. In practice no investors assets have ever been nationalised." [as published]

Clearly this only applies to foreign investors. Local Antiguan have had their lands seized by government with neither prompt, nor fair compensation, and in the instances cited not a penny has been paid.

CSO: 3298/155

PINDLING, ADDERLEY ADDRESS 28TH ANNUAL PLP CONVENTION

Pindling on Economic Control

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] **PRIME Minister Sir Lynden Pindling** declared over national television Monday night that the goal for 1983 and beyond must be to achieve economic control for the majority of Bahamians of what he claimed has been a "gold mine" for Bay Street and their Free National Movement favourites.

Officially opening the ruling Progressive Liberal Party's 28th annual convention, the Prime Minister cautioned that there will be no "mad dash," no "taking over of other people's businesses," nor confiscation of "anybody's property."

He told delegates in a packed Polaris Hall of the Holiday Inn Hotel on Paradise Island that the lines are clearly drawn between the PLP Government and Bay Street and the FNM, who do not want to "see this work succeed."

"Whereas 21 years ago the goal was to achieve political control for the majority in the Bahamas the goal now - in 1983 and beyond - must be to achieve economic control for the same majority in the Bahamas," he told nearly 2,000 persons attending the opening of the five-day convention.

He also said that the opening within eight weeks of the \$100 million Cable Beach Hotel complex, the \$3 million renovation of the Ambassador Beach Hotel to include a sparkling

new lobby and the establishment of a Free Trade Zone in the Bahamas holds great economic promise and employment opportunities for Bahamians.

The Prime Minister said that Bay Street will not deny that it prospered during the PLP administration, that it benefitted from the political and economic society the PLP built, that it resped more public expenditure on tourism than any other group of Bahamians and that it controls the economic levers of the nation as strongly today as it did in 1967.

"For all this," the Prime Minister said, "Bay Street has never said thanks once. For all this, Bay Street has never given us credit for one single thing. To the contrary. They have fought us tooth and nail and they dare us to break into what they consider as their economic preserve."

"And what's worse, Bay Street has now allied itself with some of us and together call themselves the Free National Movement whose principal objective is to preserve the economic power structure of Bay Street," he added.

The Prime Minister said that this week, delegates to the convention will begin a new learning process designed to "make the majority of the people of the Bahamas the dominant economic power in the nation."

He said that despite the party's struggle against racial discrimination and segregation, for better education, jobs in the civil service and banks, for better housing, old age pensions and other social benefits, for universal adult suffrage and independence, Bay Street and their supporters thought the PLP were fools.

"Each time we took a new step they said we'd ruin the country and they fought us with a vengeance," he added.

"This land has been a gold mine for Bay Street and their FNM favourites," the Prime Minister said. "It is now time for us to consciously build PLP bank accounts. It is time for PLPs to be employers. It is time for PLPs to be captains of industries."

"Let us take upon our strong and true shoulders the weight of management and step boldly into the insurance, finance and shipping areas which we have left untouched as a monopoly almost to the inheritors of the UBP," he said.

The Prime Minister added: "I must caution you, fellow delegates, that there can and will be no mad dash, however. We will not be taking over other people's businesses. We will not be confiscating anybody's property. We will not be giving away other people's things."

"That never works. We will have to earn our way to the top

and work our way to the top just as we did on the political side. We must plan each move step by step."

The Prime Minister told his audience that he knows that Bay Street and the FNM would not wish to see this work succeed.

"Having controlled our economy for countless generations, Bay Street's bread was always buttered," he said. "Having run our businesses for centuries, Bay Street cannot readily accept that it should pass into new hands."

"Having already lost political power, Bay Street would rather wither than help us establish a new economic order," he said. "So the lines are clearly drawn."

But he reminded delegates that the PLP, "like countless others around us," could have

pressed on more hastily, more noisily and less cautiously, but saw in neighbouring countries that that approach erased both good and bad alike.

"In the end, the people who were hurt most were just the ones they sought to help," he said. "We chose to move more gently."

"Although the Bay Street old guard, the UBP, obstructed us relentlessly in the past; and although the Bay Street new guard, the FNM and The Tribune, now often sabotage our initiatives and try to dampen all our efforts towards economic growth, we have nevertheless prevailed," he said.

He said that it had taken the PLP some time to prepare the Bahamian people and some may be right when they say it had taken too long, but the job had to be done.

"We knew that to create a Bahamas where there was economic prosperity in which the people could not share was to court upheaval," he said. "The world is peppered with exploding nations with burgeoning business sectors relentlessly torched by their own citizens who were left out of the process."

"So we sought to prepare our people. We paid for their education. We legislated for their opportunities and broke open chances for their exposure."

"We were blocked, ridiculed and relentlessly attacked, often by those same professionals and executives we helped to create, but we stood firm."

"Today we have a ripe and bustling core of young specialists ready to buckle down to business, step by step, and we must stand by them," the Prime Minister said.

Adderley Warning to FNM

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] FOREIGN Minister and Attorney General Paul Adderley last night wanted to know whether official opposition leader Kendal Isaacs intends to take the Government of the Bahamas from the PLP at the point of a gun like the military overthrow in Grenada last week.

Mr Adderley was responding to the Free National Movement leader's call to supporters at a rally Friday night that "if we don't take this country away from Pindling and his PLP, then this country will not be worth living in."

He told nearly 2,000 delegates and party followers at the official opening of the PLP's 28th annual general convention that "these are dangerous words to be using around these times," and called on Mr Isaacs to explain exactly what he meant to the people in the country.

"That's a Bahamian. That's a Bahamian talking about the Bahamas," he said. "Now I am

prepared now to contribute to his passage one way to anywhere where he wants to go."

Mr Adderley told delegates crowding the Polaris Hall of the Holiday Inn Hotel on Paradise Island that Mr Isaacs is a man who presumes and pretends and offers himself to the people of the Bahamas as a Prime Minister of the country.

"We must take this country away? What does he mean? How is he going to do that? Like the man in Grenada?" Mr Adderley asked. "Right now, I mean now, this funny time in which we live and I want all these words explained properly."

"I want him to explain to the people in the country what he mean by that. That just happened in Grenada, you know. A man took a country at the point of a gun from another man. He slaughtered the Prime Minister. That's how he took the country. That's how you take a country," the Foreign Minister said.

"What does he mean by that? Somebody needs to give somebody an explanation. What he mean and I want the man to explain," he said. "I didn't say this, you know. The Tribune say he said it. The Tribune said Isaacs said he say. No. No. The Tribune ain't going to lie on him."

He said that Mr Isaacs said the words and meant them, but he (Mr Adderley) did not know what Mr Isaacs meant.

"When is he going to take it? If we don't take it? When do you think he has got in his mind? Tomorrow, the next day, next week?" he asked.

Mr Adderley added: "These are dangerous words to be using around these times. You don't use words like that around these times. You are bound to get queried, you are bound to get questioned. So what do you have in your mind?"

He said Mr Isaacs was in the army and can shoot better than he can as he (Mr Adderley) never learned how to shoot "so

he could perhaps shoot me quicker than I could shoot him."

"That's the leader telling his followers this, you know," he said. "Followers are supposed to read these things. He has got followers. He has got people who believe in him. He has got people who understand him, who have faith in what he says, people who would take leave from his example."

"What does he mean to inspire his followers to do when he tells them if we don't take this country away? No. No. No. The country belongs to the people. The people decide who

run the country. Nobody take no country away from nobody," he said.

"The country don't belong to Pindling and the PLP, the country belongs to the people. The people say here Pindling, you and the PLP run it. That's how this thing go. He don't understand that maybe," Mr Adderley told the convention.

"He say he will take it. He will take it. So, Sir, that needs an explanation, a serious explanation," he added.

Mr Adderley said that that was the language of a despot and a dangerous man, "and the most dangerous man in politics

is a weak man because he always have to be trying to prove that he is strong, he has always got to prove some special kind of point.

"And this particularly weak man has got to try to prove some special kind of point so he has got to go out of his way to prove his point and I don't know where he is trying to lead the Bahamas when he exhorts his followers and if he fails to take it away he would want to leave.

"Well, I hope that circumstances never arise which enable him to take it away," Mr Adderley said.

CSO: 3298/156

FNM UNDER ATTACK FOR 'SELLING SOVEREIGNTY,' USING VIOLENCE

Nottage Speech to PLP Youth

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 15 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] YOUTH Minister Kendal Nottage declared last night that there is "mounting evidence" to suggest that the opposition Free National Movement and others seem hell-bent on negotiating the nation's sovereignty for political gains, effectively stripping away the independence of the Bahamian people.

"The Free National Movement is totally reckless in its resolve but they do not have the right to put us on the option block," Mr Nottage said. "Our sovereignty, in all of its forms, is non-negotiable, non-purchaseable and non-transferable."

Mr Nottage made the charge as he deputised for Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling in delivering the keynote address at the first annual convention of the PLP's youth arm, the Young Liberals, at the Ballroom of the Britannia Beach Hotel.

He told delegates and PLP members present that they must decide whether they are prepared to have the minds of youth poisoned with dangerous political propaganda and are prepared to sit idly by and allow the FNM to "gnaw away" at the country's salvation with "lies and neo-colonialism."

Mr Nottage said that once in every nation and organization comes a big moment to decide and that in the 1860's, America

had to decide whether it wished to remain half slave and half free and in the 1950's, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in the United States, headed by the late civil rights leader, Rev Dr Martin Luther King, Jr, had to decide whether to fight bigotry with bullets or peaceful bravery.

In the 1980's, Mr Nottage told his audience, Afghanistan had to decide whether they would submit to an imperialist power or fight a gruelling war to maintain their sense of freedom.

"In 1983, the Young Liberals must decide whether they are prepared to have the minds of young Bahamians poisoned with dangerous political propaganda," Mr Nottage said.

"The Progressive Liberal Party must decide whether they are prepared to sit idly by and allow the Free National Movement to gnaw away at the country's salvation with lies and neo-colonialism," he said. "And the Bahamas, as a nation, must now decide anew where it wants to go and chart a course as to how to get there."

He added: "For those of us who love our country and our party, let me say, it is decision time."

He said the PLP has always been the party of the people and is indeed, the greatest in Bahamian history and has the

largest and strongest political machinery and organization in this part of the Caribbean and Central American region.

He said that after many years of building human bridges through education, social programmes and infrastructural development, the enemies, both inside and outside the country, have decided that they will stifle the peaceful bridges and bring mischief throughout the Bahamas by any means possible.

"You must decide tonight whether or not you will allow this to happen," Mr Nottage said. "These are serious times in which we live. These are times that try our very souls and these are times when weak-kneed men fade right into the dust."

"These are serious times because there is mounting evidence to suggest that the Free National Movement and others seem hell-bent on negotiating our sovereignty for political gains, thus effectively stripping away the independence of the people," he added.

He told his audience that if they doubted him, go back and read the speech given by FNM and official opposition Leader Kendal Isaacs to the Tiger Bay Club in Miami just prior to the 1982 general elections.

"He came just a few steps from promising the Bahamas to

the foreign businessmen," he said. "If you doubt me further, go back and read the speech that Mr Pierre Dupuch (FNM Shirleya MP) made at an FNM rally on September 15."

"Mr Dupuch said it is OK to him if the United States law enforcement officers come and conduct investigations in the Bahamas without our knowledge," Mr Nottage said, then asked, "Is this OK with you? I should think not."

He also asked Young Liberals to analyse the Free National Movement and to scrutinise Blue Hills MP Arthur Foulkes' comments of late when he said that Bahamian interests and the American interests are one.

"Indeed, he said he and the Americans are one," Mr Nottage said, adding that Mrs Janet

Bostwick, Yamacraw MP, had accused the Government of making a pact with the devil "by protecting the Bahamian national interest."

"Listen to Tennyson Wells, Mr Jimmy Knowles of Long Island, Mr Arlington Butler, who hasn't won, and it will become patently clear to you that they are prepared to sell this country for a mess of pottage," he said.

He said that the Bahamas values its friendship with the United States but "we cherished our citizenship in the Bahamas even more."

"The sovereignty of the Bahamas is priceless and precious," he said. "We realize that our prosperity as a people is supported by American economic success but we will not surren-

der our sovereignty just to prosper. I would rather be a free, poor man, a free, poor Bahamian, than a wealthy slave to any foreign power."

He said that the PLP has a history of courting foreign investors and "we want them and we need them."

"But, unlike the Free National Movement, we will not turn the country over to them for any price," Mr Nottage said. "We have been and will continue to be a friend of our North American neighbours but our friendship will and indeed must be based on mutual respect as free and sovereign and independent neighbours, each being able to pursue their peculiar national interests without the interference of the other."

Attack on Isaacs

Nassau THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Leaders of the Free National Movement and persons associated with that party have always had great difficulty accepting the will of the people as to who shall govern this country on their behalf. The FNM had such difficulty in accepting this that in 1972 they hired thieves and murderers in an attempt to change the will of the Bahamian people.

THE name Free National Movement is really synonymous with political violence in The Bahamas. In 1972, the party was responsible for the most bloody election campaign in this country's history. Everywhere there was burning, looting, gun duels, and even a murder.

IT has often been said, and never denied by the FNM that the issuing of guns and drugs by the "leaders", most of whom are still around today, of that party in 1972, is part of the reason for the upswing in criminal acts. Whether that can be logically borne out is a matter for debate, but

it is certain that for young men associated with the FNM, many of whom are today either behind bars or actively engaging in criminal acts, 1972 was the first time they were introduced to guns and hard drugs, like cocaine.

THE entire nation still waits for Mr. Kendal G.L. Isaacs, Q.C. the "leader" of the FNM to convene a meeting of the House of Assembly Select Committee to consider political violence in The Bahamas. The committee was granted at the request of Mr. Isaacs late last year, but has yet to meet. Some political analysts have theorised that Mr. Isaacs is reluctant to call a hearing of the committee for fear of the damage it will do to his party.

VIOLENCE or threats of it seems to be the stuff of which the FNM is made. The nation still reels in terror and shock over Mr. Isaacs' statement

at the opening of the House of Assembly last year when he told that august body that "if the FNM in this House don't get what they want, there will be trouble." A satisfactory explanation has not yet been given by Mr. Isaacs for that statement and we doubt seriously that one will ever be forthcoming.

WITH these statements and the FNM's reputation as being violence prone, the nation shudders whenever it hears FNM Chairman, Cecil Wallace-Whitfield, referring to himself and his colleagues as the killer dog, Doberman Pinscher and sees him almost frothing at the mouth on the front pages of the evening daily newspaper.

MOST Bahamians were understandably horrified this week when they read on the front page of The Tribune Mr. Isaacs' comments that "if we don't take this country away from Pindling and his PLP, then this country will not be worth living in." and that "if we don't kick them out soon, then I don't know that I would want to live in this country because it would not be worth living in."

THE Foreign Minister and Attorney General of The Bahamas, Senator

Paul Adderley has already called on Mr. Isaacs to qualify his remarks. "These are dangerous words to be using around these times," noted Mr. Adderley. "What does he mean by that? How is he going to do that? Like the man in Grenada?"

"I want him to explain to the people in the country what he means by that. That just happened in Grenada. A Man took a country at the point of a gun from another man. He slaughtered the Prime Minister. That's how you take a country.

"WHAT does he mean to inspire his followers to do when he tells them if we don't take this country away? No. No. No. The country belongs to the people. The people said here Pindling you and the PLP run it. The country belongs to the people. The people decide who runs the country."

THE Bahamian people have yet to get an explanation from Mr. Isaacs on his remark. But they really don't expect one from him or any other person in his party. The FNM Leader's latest remark is just another in the long line of FNM threats of violence and bloodshed to Bahamians on whom they wish to force their will.

WORKERS PARTY DEMONSTRATES SUPPORT FOR ISAACS, FNM

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 4 Oct 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Marcia Bethell]

[Text] Workers Party leader Rodney Moncur and about 13 supporters, wearing placards, walked to the law firm of FNM Leader Kendal Isaacs today to pledge their support to Mr Isaacs as the future prime minister of the Bahamas. Although Mr Isaacs was not in when the demonstrators arrived, he returned to his office shortly afterwards.

The demonstration was broken up by police who escorted Mr Moncur and his supporters back "over the hill."

However before leaving, Mr Moncur told police he was supposed to pick up a copy of his prepared statement from THE TRIBUNE office. Mr Moncur had given a copy of his statement to a TRIBUNE reporter who covered the demonstration outside Mr Isaacs' chambers. The police followed Mr Moncur upstairs to the TRIBUNE's reception room where his statement was returned to him.

In his statement Mr Moncur said, "Clearly Mr Isaacs is the only political leader in this country who can show good old, decent Bahamian diplomacy and deal in a respectable manner with our neighbours. We move towards the FNM and Mr Isaacs because these are crucial times. The country's future is at stake," Mr Moncur said.

Chanting "I.O gotta go" and "we want Isaacs", the small group of demonstrators marched down Centerville hill to Mr Isaacs' office on Dowdeswell Street. When they arrived they marched in front of the office chanting loudly "We want Isaacs!" It is understood that Mr Isaacs was at the office of Dupuch and Turnquest at the time of the demonstration, but arrived shortly afterwards.

When contacted by telephone after the demonstration, Mr Isaacs said he was surprised by the show of support for him by Mr Moncur. Asked if he accepted the support, Mr Isaacs replied that "policitians don't turn down support."

"Throughout his successful political career, Sir Lynden has used scandalous propaganda against his opponents," Mr Moncur said. "In 1966 he used the casino gambling scandal to destabilize and overthrow the UBP government. For the past eleven years he used the Barry Major scandal to keep his FNM opponents disorganised and at bay."

"It is interesting that, although Sir Lynden frequently used the last minute 'confessions' of two executed murderers against the FNM, he is now arguing here and abroad that accusations by convicted drug smugglers ought not to be used against him," Mr Moncur said.

Mr Moncur felt that "his argument is foolishly illogical; he has no right to reap other than which he has sown."

The Workers Party leader said that the central theme of the present drug scandal is that relations between the Bahamas and United States government are bad.

"Both Sir Lynden and Paul Adderley have pointed out that relations have been bad for the past ten years," said Mr Moncur, pointing out that the PLP government was not telling the truth when, just before the general elections in 1982, it claimed the Bahamas had good relations with the US. "Now we know that Isaacs and the FNM were indeed telling the honest truth," Mr Moncur said.

He claimed that during this time a "vicious, but quiet war" was waging between the PLP and Washington, DC. "But now that the war has broken out into open conflict between these two forces, relations are worse than they have ever been in modern history," Mr Moncur said.

Accusing President Ronald Reagan of having an "anti-Bahamian attitude", Mr Moncur said that this attitude will generate an equally strong

anti-American attitude in the Bahamas.

"The NBC allegations threaten to undermine the authority, effectiveness and legitimacy of the PLP government," he said. It was his opinion that "American propaganda is seeking to introduce lawlessness and disorder to our stable democracy."

"Failure to justify the destabilisation of the Bahamian political system will indicate Mr Reagan's contempt for the sovereignty and political stability of small black countries in the Caribbean Basin. We are painfully aware of Mr Reagan's contempt for black Americans, but we warn him that while we are black, we are not Americans. President Reagan must be able to understand that criminal accusations, particularly against the Prime Minister and his Cabinet must be supported by hard, cold facts."

Mr Moncur said that although President Reagan has failed to reply to Prime Minister Pindling's request for an investigation into the NBC allegations, he is "bound" to do so. He pointed out that now Sir Lynden "knows the feeling of being ignored."

"In February of this year SNAP sent a petition to Sir Lynden, concerning the need for better education and more jobs for Bahamian youth. Sir Lynden has ignored this petition for eight months. He has been insensitive enough to call SNAP's petition 'fictitious' even though hundreds of students signed it. In September of this year Sir Lynden sent a petition to President Reagan as a result of the current political scandal. However, President Reagan has ignored it for a month. Now Sir Lynden knows the feeling of being ignored," Mr Moncur said.

REACTION TO GRENADA EVENTS: SUPPORT FOR U.S., SILENCE

FNM Position

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

WHILE Government maintained its silence today, the Free National Movement threw its full support behind the six countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the United States "to uproot the bloody group which seized power in Grenada and to protect the lives of foreign residents and the good people of Grenada."

"In the cause of justice and freedom count us as your committed partners," was the message sent today by Free National Movement Leader Kendal Isaacs, QC, to Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, and chairman of the OECS. Mr Isaacs sent a similar message to President Ronald Reagan.

"We hope," said the FNM in its statement today, "that the military operation now in progress will end successfully and with a minimum of casualties and we look forward to the re-establishment of democratic and constitutional government in Grenada."

"The action taken by the six nations in inviting the United States to participate in the operation and the willingness of the United States to do so is encouraging to all of us in the

entire region who are committed to the preservation of democracy and constitutional government in the face of subversion by alien totalitarianism and violent takeover by would-be military dictatorships.

"We had viewed with deep concern and alarm the tragic events which had unfolded in Grenada culminating in the overthrow of the Bishop regime and the brutal murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several of his Ministers," said the FNM. "This kind of coup has been unknown to the Caribbean states who share the tradition of parliamentary democracy and we trust that the example of Grenada will serve to discourage its spread to other islands of the region."

"We are aware," said the FNM, "that the action taken by the six Eastern Caribbean States and the United States is being criticized by some democratic groups and condemned by the totalitarian states, but we lend our support without hesitation and in the belief that the best interests of the Bahamas have been served and that our own security has been strengthened."

"We have therefore despatched messages to Prime Minister Eugenia Charles representing the Organization of

Eastern Caribbean States and to the President of the United States."

In his message to the President, Mr Isaacs said:

"My colleagues and I congratulate you on the decisive position you have taken with regard to Grenada. Many of us in this region have for some time felt concern as to what the United States position would have been in circumstances such as these. We now know that you will positively stand with small nations such as ours in keeping democracy alive. In the cause of justice and freedom count us as your committed partners."

And to Miss Charles, a personal friend of Mr Isaacs, he wrote:

"My colleagues and I congratulate you and your associates in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States on the decisive position you have taken with regard to Grenada. We are heartened that there are kindred spirits who are prepared to resist dictatorship and to protect the democratic institutions and traditions of the region. In the cause of justice and freedom count us as your committed partners. I have sent a similar message to the President of the United States."

Vanguard Silence

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

Although Prime Minister Lynden Pindling and Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna flew by charter to Trinidad Saturday evening to attend an emergency meeting of the OECS, it was made clear yesterday that Sir Lynden had no statement to make "at this time." Mr Bill Kalis, Bahamas New Bureau Chief, said the Prime Minister's position remained the same today.

The Bahamas Government was also slow in making a statement over the Falkland crisis in April last year. At that time a Government statement was made the day after the FNM warned that the Bahamas' relationship with Britain and other Commonwealth countries might be seriously jeopardized if the PLP Government re-

mained silent over the Falkland Island invasion.

The next day, April 13, Attorney General Paul Adderley said Government had urged Argentina to withdraw all of its forces from the Falkland Islands, which it had invaded on April 2, 1982.

Mr Adderley said a note was sent to the Argentine government expressing the Bahamas Government's "deep concern." The next day a note was sent to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of England, said Mr Adderley. However, he never explained why government had waited a week to inform the Bahamian public of the notes although The Tribune had been asking almost daily if Government intended to make a statement. Copies of the notes

to Britain and Argentina were not supplied to the press, so the exact text was never known.

In the present Grenada crisis involving US troops, the Bahamas Government has again been silent as relations with the US deteriorated after NBC television claimed that certain Bahamian officials had allegedly taken bribes to let Norman's Cay be used as a drug base.

A letter written to President Reagan by Prime Minister Pindling in connection with the allegations has remained unanswered. And at a PLP rally on September 29 the Prime Minister threatened to disclose secret agreements between the Bahamas and the United States, because he said the US was blaming the Bahamas for the drug problem.

CSO: 3298/156

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTACK U.S. OVER DRUG ALLEGATIONS

Pindling Remarks

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 30 Sep 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] **PRIME** Minister Sir Lynden Pindling told a PLP rally last night that the Bahamas and the whole world stand aghast at the United States' diplomacy, justice, law enforcement and its licence, "not freedom", of the press.

The Prime Minister also threatened to disclose secret agreements between the Bahamas and the United States because the Americans are blaming the Bahamian Government for the drug problem.

Before ending the late night rally at Christie Park, the Prime Minister read the testimony given to the US Foreign Affairs Committee's task force on international narcotics control by Rep Glenn English, D-Okla.

Sir Lynden said that 24 days after NBC alleged that government officials were being paid \$100,000 a month in bribes by associates of fugitive American financier Robert Vesco to protect a drug smuggling ring at Norman's Cay, no evidence about anything about anybody, and from anybody decent "has come to light."

"Twenty-four days later today, still only flickering shadows remain dancing on the walls and prancing in our consciousness," he told the crowd of several hundred.

"Tonight the Bahamas and the whole world stand against and aghast at an American

diplomacy, an American justice, an American law enforcement, an American licence, not freedom, licence of the press," he added.

The Prime Minister said that in diplomacy, they have not responded to our diplomatic notes and in justice they are perpetuating a system of justice which is peculiar to the English-speaking world.

"A system of justice where one is guilty without evidence until you can produce evidence to prove your own innocence," he said. "A system of justice where not evidence but allegation is made by a convict locked in prison for 10 to 60 years and that is the basis of allegations on which honest men must spend the rest of their lives producing evidence to disprove."

He said that American law enforcement officials break the law in the Bahamas, in other nations in the international arena and break the laws of their own host country.

He noted that Wednesday, in the presence of Foreign Minister and Attorney General Paul Adderley in Washington, a deputy sheriff of Broward County said he had had an agent working in the Bahamas for five years.

"He did not think that was spying because it was not a military operation," the Prime

Minister said. "They ain't crazy. We crazy because we are prepared to sit down and let the Americans believe that they are right in doing that. We are crazy if that is what we are prepared to do."

"Only this Government has been saying for years that we are not going to go for that," he said. "When we say that, our own Bahamian people, the FNM, said we ought not to do that. Now who is crazy? Not the Americans!"

He reminded the crowd that he said at Stephen Dillet School earlier this month that he has evidence that the Americans were violating their own law, the Mansfield Act, by operating outside their own country against their own law.

"I didn't believe the man would admit it in his own House of Representatives," he said. "And as Bahamians, if we are not prepared to stand up and fight for our own Bahamas, then you don't deserve to have it."

He said that last night made three years since he first appeared on the NBC Today show dealing with the same drug problem. At that time, an Illinois Representative had spotted a boat in the Exuma Cays with some bodies aboard and was blaming the Bahamas for it.

Sir Lynden said he flew to Washington to defend the position of the Bahamas and said then that it was the US's problem, but former Opposition Leader Norman Solomon responded that it was a Bahamian problem.

"Now I just want to show you that that is the position of the FNM still today," the Prime Minister said, adding that he asked that the Bahamas be provided with the equipment to eliminate the problem itself.

"The FNM said I was begging the Americans for help," he said.

After reading the testimony of Rep English, which was published in The Tribune Thursday, the Prime Minister said that it was the same kind of speech he has made here and in Washington over the last three years.

He also said that it was the first time that any US Government official has made such a speech and "what it will lead to now remains to be seen."

"But as the weeks and the days and the months go by, I can tell you that we are going to

pursue this right to the end," he said. "From day one we said that we are going to the top and we are going all the way."

"That is still the position. Nothing has changed," the Prime Minister said. "We are going to the top and we are going all the way wherever that way leads. They may not have these kinds of niggers before, but God knows they have now and they will never forget them."

"Whether the name is Nottage, whether the name is Adderley, whether the name is Pindling, we are no lying down niggers. These are stand up niggers," he said.

He said Government will tell the story as it knows it and nobody knows the story better than Foreign Minister Adderley, who has been working with the problem on a daily basis for the last 10 years.

"He knows the hell he has caught everytime he tried to work out an arrangement. He knows the times he have been double-crossed. He knows the times he had been lied to and he is prepared to document every

single thing," the Prime Minister said.

"We Bahamians have to know the whole story because Bahamians don't believe that their Government is doing all that it possibly could. Some Bahamians don't, so you have got to produce the facts to prove it," he said.

The Prime Minister said that in international relations, "when you have an agreement with a country, you don't go talking about it while the thing is going on."

"But now if they want to come back and blame us, I tell him to open the red box, open the red seal and let the thing come out," the Prime Minister said. "I ain't going to carry the can for nobody. It's as simple as that. Don't worry about the red seal. Don't mind about the secret on the paper, just rub that out right now. We are going to put that back when it's over."

"But since little fellows want to take this course of action then we have got to tell the big fellows how to take blows," the Prime Minister said. "It's as simple as that."

Adderley Charges

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 4 Oct 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] FOREIGN Minister Paul Adderley last night called on United States President Ronald Reagan, whose government agencies have the capacity to find out within 24 hours the source of the recent NBC allegations, to tell Prime Minister Pindling precisely who gave NBC the story.

Mr Adderley, the Attorney General, also accused a US Embassy official who has attended PIP rallies taking notes to report back to Washington, of lying on the Prime Minister by saying he had charged the Americans with planning to kidnap and murder Youth Minister Kendal Nottage.

In his lengthy address to hundreds attending a PIP rally at the R M Bailey School

auditorium, the Foreign Minister said that the Bahamas is known world-wide as a tourist resort and has an identity.

He said it became an event of unprecedented international significance for NBC to broadcast to millions of Americans and people all over the world that the Bahamas protects drug traffickers and is led by a Prime Minister who takes bribes for such protection.

"Any such broadcast under any circumstances amounts to a clear invasion of the national sovereignty of the Bahamas," he said. "It is not the act of a friend. It is the act of an enemy."

He said it is the act of an enemy who is an American

citizen, working for one of the biggest international communications media in the world, working for a corporate citizen of the US, which has enormous power and influence all over the world.

"It is a corporate citizen, the employees for whom Mr Ronald Reagan must take ultimate responsibility," the Foreign Minister said.

"Anybody who makes any allegation like that now, he has got to justify," he said. "It has got to be placed upon him an enormous burden of proof to satisfy anybody of the proof of anything which he may say."

"But to make such an indictment against the Prime Minister is clearly calculated and was meant to influence the

political leadership of the Bahamas," Mr Adderley said.

"Those responsible, and we have made allegations that they are Americans, they are FNMs, they are Tribunes, either one or two or any combination of those things...it would amount to the same thing, are guilty of interfering in the internal affairs of the Bahamas in a most outrageous fashion," he said.

He asked who gave the citizens of the US the right to interfere in the Bahamas in that fashion and from whom did they get such a mandate. He further asked by who and by what authority do those who accuse the Bahamas stand.

"What claim of morality they have to influence the politics and the Government of the Bahamas," he asked. "What political claim to sovereignty do they make over the people of the Bahamas to try to influence the Bahamas in this way."

He said that NBC did not go looking for the story but that someone gave NBC the story and one of the things which is not exactly known is who gave it to NBC.

"That's one of the things. We don't know exactly who that was. But that is precisely the specific question Mr Prime Minister asked of the President: I want you to find out for me precisely who that was," he said.

Mr Adderley said that the Prime Minister's question was an important one and he does not know how long it will take President Reagan to answer.

He said that the Prime Minister asked President Reagan to cause a federal inquiry at the highest level to determine the source of what he believed to be a criminally-conceived conspiracy against the Bahamas.

"To determine the source...to determine the source...that is what he has been asked to do," Mr Adderley said. "Who? Mr President, please, tell me who?"

"Now the agencies of the Government of the United States have the capacity to find out who within 24 hours. Come on, let's face it, in 24 hours they can tell the President who. So why doesn't he tell the Prime Minister who?" Mr Adderley asked.

He said that four weeks have gone by and "they can't say who."

He said that there is always a fellow attending the meetings from the US Embassy writing down what PLP speakers say and hoped he was hearing properly last night so he could write everything down accurately.

"You see, a couple of weeks ago, he wrote the stuff down wrong. He wrote down...no you see...what happen is that he writes the stuff down and he takes it off to the Embassy and the Embassy takes it back to Washington," the Foreign Minister said.

"What I am about to tell you is that he wrote down some lies and I don't like people who tell lies," said Mr Adderley. "So he wrote down some lies. So he went off and lied on the Prime Minister. I don't like that."

"He wrote down and say...he wrote down that the Prime Minister said that the US Government had conceived a conspiracy to kidnap and murder Mr Nottage. Now that's not right. He didn't say that."

"He said that they planned to kidnap him, and if he found out that they were trying to kidnap him, it is likely they would have murdered him," said Minister Adderley.

"Now you see, what came back to me from them was that they don't like it because high-ranking officials of the Bahamas Government claim that the United States Government had a plan to kidnap and murder," he said.

Mr Adderley said that he told the Embassy official there and then that it was not true and that nobody accused the US Government of conceiving a plan to kidnap and murder, only that they planned to kidnap.

"Nobody running away from that," he said. "That's what we say. You planned to kidnap."

"The Prime Minister said if the kidnapped fellow found out what you are doing, you are likely to kill him. OK? Now that's what we said. Write that down. Now that's what he said," the Foreign Minister said.

He said that the official told him that it was not kidnapping, but he replied that he does not know the laws of the US on kidnapping as he is not an American lawyer, but if anybody is caught doing that in the Bahamas, he would be prosecuted for kidnapping.

"Now I don't know what you call it over there because you have some different laws from us, but in the Bahamas, that is kidnapping. So now, write that down properly Mr Writer," he said. "That in the Bahamas is kidnapping. Now you can tell anybody I say so."

"I don't want no country, whether they are as big as the United States or as small as St Kitts or the Turks and Caicos, I don't want nobody in the Bahamas to kidnap anybody, much less no Bahamian Cabinet Minister," Foreign Minister Adderley said.

Commission Appointment

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 11

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] PRIME Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, booed and cheered to and from parliament, today named an ex-Canadian Mounted Policeman, whose work brought him in close

contact with the international drug trade, as the third and final member of a Royal Commission to investigate NBC's September 5 charges of corruption in the Government.

He said that Mr Edward Willis, 62, of British Columbia, Canada, who had served 35 years with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police before retiring with the rank of Assistant Commission, will join ex-Chief Justice Sir James Smith and Anglican Bishop of Barbados, Most Rev Drexel Gomez on the commission.

The Prime Minister's announcement came after members of the official opposition Free National Movement, led by Opposition Leader Kendal Isaacs, walked out of the House of Assembly after failing to prevent the Prime Minister from making a communication on the NBC charges without a guarantee that the Opposition would be able to debate the matter afterwards.

NBC news correspondent Brian Ross claimed in a special broadcast from New York on September 5 that associates of fugitive financier Robert Vesco were allegedly paying Bahamian Government officials, including the Prime Minister, \$100,000 a month to cover up a major drug smuggling operation at Norman's Cay.

Mr Ross claimed the allegation was contained in a Justice Department intelligence report.

According to the NBC report, Norman's Cay had been used for years as a drug smuggling haven and had two refrigerated hangars for cocaine storage, and a million-dollar paved runway to accommodate jet planes.

The report also claimed that the FBI had planned to try to bribe Youth Minister Kendal Nottage in an Abscam-style operation and arrest him in international waters, but the plan was blocked at the US Embassy in Nassau.

The Prime Minister requested US President Ronald Reagan to investigate the source of the allegations and appointed a commission of inquiry, headed by Sir James with Bishop Gomez as a member.

After weeks of waiting on the third person to be named to the commission, the Prime Minister announced his name in the House this morning.

"It is my pleasure to now announce to Members of this Honourable House the identity of the third member of the Royal Commission," he said.

The Prime Minister said that he proposed to advise Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash to appoint Mr Willis to serve with Sir James and Bishop Gomez.

"His duties with the 'Mounties' brought him in close contact with the international drug trade," the Prime Minister said. "Mr Willis is a lawyer and a man of considerable international experience and exposure. I feel confident that he can be relied on to be impartial."

He then added: "The composition of the Royal Commission is now complete. Its full terms of reference will be announced shortly."

The Prime Minister said the commission is expected to commence its task within the next few weeks and arrangements are now being made for its staffing and a place to hold the public hearings.

"Any member of this Honourable House or any member of the general public who feels that he or she has information relative to the allegations of complicity in drug trafficking or of any other form of corruption in members of my Government is invited to step forward at the appropriate time and reveal such information to the commission," he said.

Commenting on the allegations, the Prime Minister continued in his communication that the charges were serious indeed and could have adverse and far-reaching implications for the country as a whole.

"Exactly one month has elapsed since the charges were made and yet these baseless and unfounded allegations against government figures remain unsubstantiated by the National Broadcasting Corporation and by any United States Federal Agency including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)," the Prime Minister said.

"The facts surrounding this whole matter will undoubtedly be ascertained by the Royal Commission," he said.

And he added: "I am sure that Members of this Honourable House and the public at large will cooperate fully with the Commission since it is the responsibility of every right-thinking Bahamian to do all within his or her power to preserve the integrity of our nation's institutions and to ensure that truth and justice prevail within our Bahamaland."

Blast at TRIBUNE

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] FOREIGN Minister and Attorney General Paul Adderley told over 1,000 PLP supporters at a rally last night that The Tribune and the Free National Movement are "happy" to be

used in a conspiracy to destabilise and perhaps overthrow the Bahamian Government.

The Minister also charged that the major drug problem in the world is the enormous

market of 30 million users of marijuana, cocaine and heroin which exists in the United States, without which, the world would not have a drug problem.

He told those in attendance at the Uriah McPhee Primary School on Kemp Road that one of the things Government has been saying since the September 5 NBC drug allegations against the Government was that they were not dealing with a simple matter.

"Obviously a conspiracy of some kind was afoot here to destabilize the Government of the Bahamas, perhaps overthrow the Government of the Bahamas and affect this country," Mr Adderley said.

He said that earlier he had accused The Tribune of being part of the conspiracy and has no doubt about that.

"I don't believe they are a particularly important part of it," he said. "I believe they are being used. I believe the FNM is also being used in this. But they are happy to be used. That's the important thing."

"They are happy to be used because they believe they saw there for a minute an opportunity to attack the PIP," he said.

He said The Tribune and the FNM did not care what it did to the men involved, the effect it would have on their families, on the Government of the Bahamas and the Bahamas itself.

"All they were concerned about was that here is something which we don't care whether it is true or not," he said. "We are going to promote this thing. We are going to use this thing as much as possible to achieve one objective: to overthrow the Government of the Bahamas."

"Now that's the extent to which The Tribune and the FNM are being used," he said, adding that events during the past six weeks justified his conclusion.

He said that The Tribune has maintained an unrelenting campaign calculated to make people believe that the NBC story is true.

"Every single thing that Dupuch write in his column, every article they write on the

subject is slanted in some kind of way to make people believe that the story is true," he said.

"Why would he do that thing if he didn't know a little bit more than he say he know," Mr Adderley said. "He absolutely knows a little bit more than he say he know. That's why. He is prepared to slant every story he write, everything he says, he is prepared either to say a calculated and deliberate lie about it or he is prepared to slant the facts to make it appear as if something is wrong with the Bahamas, something is wrong in the Government of the Bahamas, more particularly, he like to infer that something is wrong in the police force in the Bahamas."

He said that the Americans complain about drugs going through the Bahamas but are not doing a good job themselves at catching the drug runners in the United States.

"Let's face it," he said, this is a small country with 200,000 in it with a police force of less than 1,500 people scattered all over 70,000 square miles of territory and all 30 occupied islands."

"So we do a good job under those circumstances and although the United States is a great big country with about 220 million or 230 million people in it with about 25 million marijuana users, about four million cocaine users, about 13 to 18 million others who have used it at least once or twice and about half a million heroin users," Mr Adderley said.

"They can't do too much about that either," he said. "Now I am not going to take

no criticism from no American about law enforcement in this country because they are in no position to criticize law enforcement in this country. They are in no position to criticize the effectiveness of law enforcement in this country. They are in no position to criticize anything which is done in this country to deal with drug traffickers."

Mr Adderley said the Americans have some "dirty linen of their own they ought to keep clean" before they go to another man's country and try to criticize it.

"So let Mr Brian Ross and that whole bunch of sensation thinkers find their way throughout their own country to deal with the major cause of drug trafficking in the world," he said.

Mr Adderley added: "Now I don't have any hesitation in saying that and I don't make any apologies to anybody for saying so. The major drug problem in the world is that enormous market which exists in the United States of America."

"If it weren't for that enormous number...about 30 million...that's bigger than the population of most countries in the world...of 30 million users of marijuana, cocaine and heroin, the world wouldn't have a drug problem," he said.

"And they have brought that problem on everybody's doorsteps," Mr Adderley said. "They have brought that problems on our doorstep to create problems in this country."

He said that drug trafficking is costing the Bahamas millions of dollars every year having to try to deal with the problem of drugs destined for the United States, not the Bahamas.

"And all that dirty garbage is dumped on our doorstep," he said. "So no Bahamian need feel ashamed, so no Bahamian need stop for one single minute to worry about what Americans have to say to criticize one single person in this country about the drug trafficking problem which they have put on our doorstep and a drug user problem in this Bahamas which that drug trafficking has brought to the Bahamas."

"We didn't have drug trafficking in the Bahamas. We didn't have drug use in the Bahamas until that country turned into an enormous user of drugs," he said.

FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS: DEBT, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS UP

Loan Approval

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Government members of the House of Assembly today unanimously approved the borrowing of \$40 million by Minister of Finance Arthur Hanna to defray expenditure on capital works and to discharge short term liabilities incurred by Government.

The approval came after members of the Free National Movement walked out of the House.

Shortly before the adjournment, Finance Minister Arthur Hanna asked for the consent of House members present to allow him to introduce a resolution to borrow the \$40 million.

The resolution authorises Mr Hanna to raise, by way of a loan, the sum of \$50 million in such currency as he may determine and to raise such sum by creating and issuing stock under the Bahamas Registered Stock Act, 1973.

The \$40 million will defray expenditure on the Capital Development Projects listed in the 1983 Development Estimates, and discharge certain short term liabilities incurred by the Government.

Rise in National Debt

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 11 Oct 83 pp 1, 14

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text] **THE BAHAMAS' national debt has increased by \$45.5 million from \$442.4 million at the end of March to \$487.9 million by the end of June, the Central Bank revealed in its quarterly review for June, 1983.**

According to the review, the total direct charge on the

Bahamas Government at the end of June was \$393.4 million, which when combined with the contingent liabilities of public corporations totalling \$94.5 million, increases the national debt to \$487.9 million.

The review also disclosed that revenue collections deteriorated slightly by \$4.8 million or six

per cent over the same period last year while expenditure also fell by \$3.4 million or five per cent to \$71.7 million.

It said that \$73.1 million in revenue was collected during the second quarter of 1983 compared with \$77.9 million during the same period a year ago.

Tax revenue for the quarter under review rose by \$6.2 million or 11 per cent to \$62.4 million, while non-tax revenue fell sharply by \$11.1 million or 51 per cent to \$10.7 million.

The increase in tax revenue was reflected in all categories except motor vehicle taxes and export taxes, down by \$0.2 million or 10 per cent and \$0.6 million or 46 per cent respectively.

Import taxes were up by \$2.3 million or 6 per cent; stamp taxes yielded \$1.8 million or 45 per cent; selective taxes on services, up by \$0.7 million or 12 per cent; business and professional licence, \$0.7 million or 29 per cent; departure taxes, \$0.7 million or 30 per cent; and property taxes, \$0.3 million or 23 per cent.

The fall-off in non-tax revenue was due in large part to a decrease in income from other sources of \$8.1 million mainly due to a reduction in fees for oil exploration.

Fines, forfeits and administrative fees fell by \$3.4 million or 31 per cent, while income from public enterprises and other showed marginal increases.

Current expenditure for the quarter increased by \$2.3 mil-

lion or four per cent to \$66.2 million, while capital expenditure fell by \$5.7 million or 51 per cent to \$5.5 million.

The increase in current expenditure was accounted for mainly by growth in personal emoluments of \$2.5 million or seven per cent.

Purchases of goods and services edged up by \$0.51 million or three per cent, while interest payments declined by \$1.0 million or 14 per cent. Subsidies and other transfers rose marginally by \$0.2 million or four per cent.

The decline in capital expenditure resulted from a drop in capital formation of \$4.9 million or 58 per cent compounded by a \$0.9 million or 33 per cent decline in capital transfers to non-financial public enterprises.

The functional classification of expenditure showed a decline in general public service and defence of \$0.5 million or four per cent and \$0.31 million or 15 per cent respectively.

Expenditure on education was up by \$1.2 million or seven per cent; health by \$0.2 million or two per cent; housing, \$0.2 million and social benefits, \$0.3 million or 10 per cent.

In the category of economic services, expenditure declined by \$3.6 million or 18 per cent.

Public works and water supply showed a decrease of \$4.2 million or 48 per cent, while the Ministry of Tourism showed an increased expenditure of \$1.7 million or 30 per cent.

The recurrent budget showed a reduced surplus of \$6.9 million for the second quarter, down from \$14.0 million a year earlier.

Net lending of \$10.7 million and capital expenditure of \$5.5 million combined to create an overall deficit of \$9.3 million, up by \$3.9 million.

During the quarter, new borrowing amounted to \$55 million, of which \$35 million represented Registered Stocks, with the remaining \$20 million being the final proceeds from the Cable Beach project loan.

The overall deficit was wholly covered by the amount of this new borrowing, which was also reflected in a significantly improved cash balance position.

Debt repayment for the quarter totalled \$7.1 million, the external portion amounting to \$0.1 million, with the remaining \$7 million going towards retiring a portion of the internal debt.

The internal repayment was made up entirely of Bahamian dollars.

Balance of Payments Surplus

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 13 Oct 83 p 2

[Text]

THE COUNTRY'S balance of payments showed a healthy surplus of \$39.3 million while the current account registered a deficit of \$9.3 million, reflecting the pick-up in domestic economic activity during the second quarter of 1983, the Central Bank reported.

"During the second quarter of 1983, the balance of payments, as measured by change in official reserves, showed a healthy surplus of \$39.3 million," the bank's quarterly review ending June stated. "This compares with a year's earlier surplus of \$42.1 million."

It also disclosed that the deficit registered in the current

account compares with a surplus of \$4.9 million in the corresponding quarter of 1982.

According to the review, the position for the current quarter resulted in large measure from a deterioration in the trade account of \$6.2 million.

Net inflows on the services account fell marginally by \$0.2 million to \$134.5 million, while net transfers declined by \$7.8 million from a year earlier.

The review said that non-oil merchandise accounted for the deterioration in the trade account as non-oil imports rose sharply by an estimated \$35.1 million and exports by \$19.9 million.

It revealed that oil imports declined by \$9 million mainly due to a drop in the volume of oil imported for foreign bunkering. Domestic oil consumption fell by a lower \$1.3 million to \$28.4 million, but was up in the volume by 52,000 barrels to 856,000 barrels.

The average per barrel price for oil imported for domestic consumption decreased by \$3.76 or 10.2 per cent to \$33.14. Propane prices showed an increase of \$5.73 to \$30.19 per barrel, while motor gasoline prices fell by \$2.61 to \$39.18 per barrel.

The products which recorded the largest declines were kerosene gas oil and aviation fuel of

\$4.69, \$4.64 and \$3.51 per barrel to \$37.46, \$34.48 and \$63.60 respectively.

The price of Bunker C declined by \$0.04 to \$25.92 per barrel.

The travel account showed an estimated surplus of \$167.7 million, \$19.3 million above the year earlier level.

Tourist receipts were estimated at \$185 million, up \$9.9 million or 5.7 per cent from a year ago, while expenditure by residents travelling abroad amounted to an estimated \$17.3 million, down by \$9.4 million.

Factor payments were higher at \$33 million, compared with \$31.2 million for the same period last year.

Entities other than banks and Government made remittances of \$26 million, up from \$21.8 million. Remittances by banks

amounted to \$6.9 million, down from \$9.1 million, while that for Government accounted for \$0.1 million.

Total factor receipts fell to \$3.8 million from \$6.2 million a year ago. Offshore company local expenditures were lower at \$22.4 million as against the year earlier level of \$24.7 million.

The decline in net inward transfers of \$7.8 million to \$2.6 million was primarily on account of reduced payments of exploration fees from oil companies to the Government which totalled \$1.5 million, compared with the year earlier receipt of \$9 million.

Private remittances were higher at \$3.3 million as against \$2.5 million last year.

The capital account deteriorated from a year ago mainly as a result of increased outflows and private long-term capital flows showed the most substan-

tial shift with net inflows falling by \$4.3 million to \$3.6 million.

Property sales by non-residents accounted for \$0.4 million of this decline, with outflows of \$3.6 million. Loans for the quarter declined by \$1.8 million to \$10.8 million, while repayments were higher by \$4.6 million.

Other investments saw a marginal improvement in net inflows by \$0.2 million.

Government continued to provide a substantial net inflow of foreign exchange of \$19.9 million, public corporations increased their foreign liabilities by \$0.3 million and retired \$1.1 million of their outstanding obligations.

Commercial banks increase their net foreign liabilities by \$1.6 million, while the other local financial institutions increased their net foreign asset by \$3.9 million.

CSO: 3298/158

UNION RALLIES HEAR CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF WORKERS' RIGHTS

TUC Leader's Remarks

News THE TRIBUNE in English 6 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by Colin Higgins]

[Text] ARLINGTON Miller, president of the Trade Union Congress and the Bahamas Public Services Union, at a pre-D-Day rally Tuesday said he understood that "many of the people we are fighting for will be against us."

Supporters of former principal Leonard Archer, many of whom took to the streets yesterday morning to show their displeasure at his premature retirement "in the public interest" by Government, were reminded of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr and told, "the white man shot him later, the black woman stabbed him first."

To applause Mr Miller continued: "When you take on the leadership of any organization, expect anything. Some of the people you help most will try and cut your neck first."

The speaker said the Commissioner of Police is "now sending out his vile threats about what gonna happen on Bay Street tomorrow (Wednesday)."

He continued: "I think it's going to be very interesting for

the Commissioner of Police to come and pick out who out on Bay Street with 'Nine' and who with the TUC."

The union leader said he knew that the Police have their instructions, "and you needn't fear, the Police wouldn't be coming for you, the Police will be looking for Archer, Miller and Bethel," all union leaders.

"The trade union leaders have no intention to pick any strife with anybody," Mr Miller said, "we would want to ask you to be there, to cooperate with the Police; the poor Policemen have a job to do."

If asked to move on, "we want you to move on, move down and move up again," the union leader said to the shouts of the enthusiastic crowd.

"We are not fighting the NBC story, we are fighting for justice for workers. We believe that every worker in this country...especially those who give 29, 20, 15, 30 years service to this country should be given a chance to answer any charge that is brought against them," Mr Miller told the gathering.

All that is asked for by the unions affiliated with the TUC, he said, is that Leonard Archer be given a hearing. "Now if that's too much to ask, when Leonard Archer move off the scene what's gonna happen to the next leader or the other workers in the country? They will not be given a chance to be heard?"

"It's only Leonard Archer today. Who will need a hearing tomorrow?"

The speaker said: "We would ask all of you, who believe you have a right in this country, if you believe that this country belongs to you as well as it belongs to the other people who threatening you, then we ask you to be here tomorrow morning (Wednesday) at 8:30."

"We have to go," he said, "we have a job to do."

"And so my brothers and sisters I am asking you to cooperate tomorrow, we want a peaceful demonstration, we are not going to Bay Street to try and create any riot," supporters were told. They were asked to try to avoid confrontations that others might try to cause.

BUT Official's Speech

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 6 Oct 73 p 6

[Article by Colin Higgins]

[Text] **BAHAMIANS** are now being called upon to "protect our Bahamas", but it will be very difficult for people to respond to that kind of call when the "Bahamas" has not protected them, said Bahamas Union of Teachers Secretary-General Haldane Chase at a rally Tuesday night as supporters of "retired" principal, Leonard Archer, prepared for "D-Day."

"If I was dreamer, if I had nothing to do but sit down and dream all day, wondering what if this and what if that...I could think of all sorts of things," the speaker began.

"And I might say what if I was kidnapped on the high seas and what if I tried to get away. You think they would have let me get away?" he asked to the laughter of the crowd and a shout of "no" from a listener.

"That would have been murder on the high seas."

Mr Chase said "my brothers and sisters let us not forget that murder on the high seas is not a dream of anybody, that has already happened in our Bahamas. Last year three men lost their lives off Lowe Sound, Andros. One 42, one 16 and one 15.

"Bahamians murdered on the high seas. And to this day...the public has not been informed of the results of any Police investigation," the speaker said.

"Not what if, not what could happen, what has happened. Three dead. Now which Bahamian life is more important than the next Bahamian life?" Mr Chase asked.

"I think this is the problem right now, the business of which

Bahamian is more important than which other Bahamian."

As the crowd applauded, Mr Chase referred to the call for Bahamians to "protect our Bahamas" and said: "The best way to protect the Bahamas is for all Bahamians to have their rights protected, that's the only way the Bahamas can be truly protected."

He said that if his rights are protected, "then there is no reason why, no matter where I'm coming from, I could be stopped at any time by the Police and have my car searched, have my pocket searched without a Police warrant."

"The poor people of Spanish Wells," said Mr Chase, "who were roused from their beds at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning by Police armed with submachine guns, saying that they are looking for drugs."

"...How can you expect the people of Spanish Wells whose rights have not been protected to now come and say they're protecting you? Because let nobody fool you, it's nothing to do with the Bahamas," the BUT Secretary-General said.

"And then there's Leonard Archer. You're now calling on Leonard Archer 'Stand behind me, we're all Bahamians. Stand behind me Leonard Archer, hold my hand.' Leonard Archer who just a few weeks ago was let go."

Leonard Archer would be a fool to hold anybody's hand after what has been done to him, the speaker told listeners.

Mr Chase told his audience that when he said "Bahamas" he was not speaking about this

country "because I don't believe it has anything to do with the Bahamas, the Bahamas was not named in anything."

"And then you have people with no jobs at all, none at all. Frustrated, going from day to day. Can we call on them to protect us as well? When the Bahamas has not protected them?"

Mr Chase continued: "And then you have a minister who gets on the radio and brags after locking up Bahamians for peacefully demonstrating, he brags that 'We held them there long and the House should have been meeting longer so we could hold them forever if possible.'"

"And those 13 Bahamians who were locked up must now come and protect? Protect what? I say to all Bahamians we have one thing to protect, those are our rights. Because unless we protect our rights in the Bahamas there will be no Bahamas."

Mr Chase told his listeners that on D-Day (yesterday) they would "go in peace" to Bay Street for their demonstration. "We've always gone in peace, and we will always go in peace. The unions in this country have never organized goon squads, and they don't intend to do so now."

"We come in peace as Bahamians. We come to protect our rights," said Mr Chase.

Officers of the Royal Bahamas Police Force strolled around the Southern Recreation Grounds and three stood posted behind the seated union officials throughout the rally.

GOVERNMENT ULTIMATUM; FOUR TEACHERS UNION EXECUTIVES RESIGN

NASSAU THE TRIBUNE in English 19 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Marcia Bethell]

[Text] BAHAMAS Union of Teachers President Leonard Archer confirmed today the resignation of four union executives from their posts because of an ultimatum given them by the Ministry of Education. A bi-election has been scheduled for late November or early December.

Handing in their resignations between October 7-10 were Mr Huel Moss, BUT vice president and principal of HO Nash Junior High; Ernest Bowe, BUT treasurer and principal of Government High School; McDonald Rolle, BUT executive board member and principal of Adelaide Primary School and BJ Smith, executive member and teacher at CC Sweeting.

According to Mr Archer the Ministry of Education held a meeting on October 4 with school principals who were members of the union's executive board. They were told that

if they expected to remain principals they were not to take part in the D-Day march on Bay Street the following day.

"This was the main reason for their resignation," Mr Archer said. "They had to choose between an executive office, which they weren't being paid for and their job. They are still members of the union and have pledged their support to continue to work with us," the president said.

Mr Archer commended the executives for resigning when they felt they could not carry out their duties as executive board members fully. He said this is a tradition of leadership which he would like to see throughout the country.

"I was pleasantly surprised when I received the resignations. It is something that I would have done, if put in the same situation," Mr Archer said. "Although I am not expecting anymore resignations, anything is possible. However

there are no more principals on the executive board," he said.

Mr Archer said that these resignations will in no way destabilize the union because the members have no bitter feelings towards the union. He said they have pledged their solidarity and are still union members. The president said a by-election will be held in late November or early December to fill the vacant posts.

"At this time we are preparing to go to court and we will await the decision of the court before we take any further action as a union in connection with my early retirement," Mr Archer said.

In announcing his decision to take the matter to court earlier this month Mr Archer said that the union had exhausted every possible avenue in an attempt to have him reinstated as principal. The union has opened an account at the Bank of Nova Scotia, East Bay Street to raise money to cover legal expenses.

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CENTRAL BANK REPORT ON NATION'S ECONOMY ISSUED

FL110210 Bridgetown CANA in English 0009 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 10 Nov (CANA)--Barbados' economy could achieve as much as 5 percent growth next year provided there is a recovery in the sugar industry and continued growth in the tourist sector, the Central Bank said today.

But Central Bank Governor Dr Courtney Blackman warned that government would also be hard pressed to control expenditure in 1984 and "a larger deficit is expected (than this year's)." A rise in the government deficit would place considerable pressure on the banking system since government would have to rely even more heavily on the National Insurance Scheme (NIS) and may preempt funds which would otherwise to to commercial banks.

"Foreign financing under project funding arrangements now in place will fall sharply as more projects near completion."

"The balance of payments will remain under pressure in 1984 and great caution will be needed to maintain equilibrium. Export growth, based on a good sugar performance, is estimated at 17 percent, while imports are projected to grow by 10 percent," the Central Bank governor said.

He said it was likely the sugar crop next year could be more than 20,000 tons over this year's output which was 85,000 tons. "A lot is predicted on a good sugar crop next year," Blackman said. Sugar industry officials are hoping output will pass the 100,000 tons mark.

Following is the Central Bank's report on the first 9 months of this year and prospects for 1984:

Economic activity in Barbados continued to expand in the first 9 months of the year, but the expansion was extremely slow. Tourism continued to lead the way but the other sectors faltered. The balance of payments continued under considerable pressure and large capital inflows were needed to support the foreign exchange reserve position.

Government finances have improved somewhat as a result of strong revenue growth and strict controls on expenditure.

Liquidity in the commercial banks has become very tight as a result of slow deposit growth. The rate of inflation moderated and employment rose only slightly.

The expansion of economic activity has been concentrated in the tourism sector where the number of visitors to September was 5.2 percent more than a year ago.

This increase was entirely the result of strong growth in the U.S. market (57.4 percent). The evident resurgence of economic activity in Canada and the other OECD countries has not yet been reflected in a rise in visitors from those countries while economic recession in Caricom has reduced the flow of Caribbean visitors to Barbados.

The manufacturing sector suffered severely from the increasingly protectionist measures of Trinidad and Tobago. Overall output fell 1.8 percent, even though exports of electronic components to extra-Caricom markets almost doubled. Oil production, at the rate of 1,000 barrels a day, rose some 60 percent to 267,00 [as received] barrels and there was a 70 percent increase in the sales of natural gas.

Production of vegetables and milk has continued to increase and the finishing season has been a good one so far.

The catch of 1.7 million kilograms of fish for the first 9 months of this year was 70 percent higher than that reported for the same period of 1982.

A sharp increase in revenue and strict control of expenditures kept government's overall deficit to \$82.5 million (one Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) for the first 9 months of 1983. Revenue rose by 14 percent while expenditure on current account was only 8.5 percent more than for the same period of 1982. Capital expenditure and government lending rose by 26.6 percent to reach \$120.2 million.

Almost a quarter of this amount related to the acquisition of the assets of Mobil Explorations (Barbados) Limited. The deficit was financed mainly by foreign borrowing (\$58.3 million) and the National Insurance Scheme was the only source of domestic financing.

Deposit growth at commercial banks has been disappointingly slow while credit, mainly to finance consumer durables, has been growing much faster than a year ago.

Government has been attracting a major proportion of national insurance funds for the financing of the budget deficit and this has reduced the flow of deposits to commercial banks. The commercial banking system has become increasingly short of funds and has had to rely very heavily on short term borrowing from the Central Bank.

During the first 9 months of 1983 foreign reserves rose by \$24.2 million, compared to a fall of \$15.1 million over the same period of 1982.

The trade deficit was much smaller than in 1982 as retained imports appear to have declined by just under 2 percent and domestic exports have grown by approximately 18 percent.

Earnings from tourism increased only moderately and have not kept pace with the rise in arrivals. Nevertheless, the current account deficit of \$24 million was one-third the amount for the first 9 months of 1982.

Substantial capital inflows, reflecting the stand-by programme with the IMF (\$21.3 million), foreign borrowing by government (\$58.3 million), and foreign financing for the sugar industry (\$15 million), maintained foreign exchange reserve levels at comfortable levels.

The rate of increase in retail prices has moderated considerably, largely as a result of the decline in the inflation rates of Barbados' major trading partners.

The 12-month average increase in prices was 5 percent, less than half the increase for the 12 months ending September 1982.

The point-to-point increase (September 1982 to September 1983) was 6 percent, compared to 10.5 percent for the period September 1981 to September 1982.

The level of unemployment rose to 15.2 percent from 15 percent a year ago. This slight increase can be attributed to the contraction of the Caricom market for clothing and furniture which has led to substantial lay-off in the industrial sector.

Thanks largely to a recovery in sugar production and continued growth in the tourist industry, real GDP may increase by as much as 5 percent in 1984.

Stronger growth is also anticipated in the distribution and construction sectors. The slide in manufacturing output is expected to halt and the sector should record its strongest growth since 1980.

However, this will depend heavily on whether the difficulties in Trinidad and Tobago market are cleared up.

Government will be hard pressed to control expenditures in 1984 and a large deficit is expected. This will place considerable pressure on the banking system since government will have to rely even more heavily on the national insurance scheme and may preempt funds which would otherwise go to commercial banks. Foreign financing under project funding arrangements now in place will fall sharply as more projects near completion.

The balance of payments will remain under pressure in 1984 and great caution will be needed to maintain equilibrium. Export growth, based on a good sugar performance, is estimated at 17 percent while imports are projected to grow by 10 percent.

CSO: 3298/1108

BRIEFS

NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER--Mr Noble Power, High Commissioner from Canada to Barbados, yesterday presented his Letter of Introduction to Prime Minister Mr J.M.G. Adams. Mr Noble Power replaces Mr Allan B. Roger who ended a 4-1/2 year tour of duty in August. [Excerpts] [FL211521 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 13 Oct 83 p 1]

NEW JAPANESE ENVOY--Bridgetown, Barbados, 12 Nov (CANA)--The new Japanese Ambassador to Barbados, Masanao Nishikata will present his credentials to Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward next Thursday, a government statement said. [Text] [FL121714 Bridgetown CANA in English 1605 GMT 12 Nov 83]

CSO: 3298/1108

OPPOSING CANDIDATES GEAR UP FOR COMING ELECTION

VIP Leader's Plea

Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 15 Oct 83 p 3

[Chief minister's open letter to the public]

[Text]

Dear Voter,

The Virgin Islands Party is continuing to assist the people of the British Virgin Islands in the major economic and social advances of the Territory in the 1980's. We stand on our record and our Motto is PERFORMANCE.

Over the last 20 years we have all worked together to create the beginnings of a modern society and economy. British Virgin Islanders now have access to work, economic opportunity, a good standard of living and political control in their own land.

Despite world wide recession, the B.V.I. continues to have a bright future, largely as a result of:

1. Continued faith in the economy.

2. Good housekeeping and proper harnessing of the Territory's resources, and —

3. A stable government. Our Main Aims remain:

1. To protect the integrity of the state.

2. To maintain social justice for all.

3. To protect the environment, and

4. To seek for economic growth and development consistent with the above.

We remain certain that the Virgin Islands Party is your best guarantee of continued political stability, sound economic growth and the protection and enhancement of the future of the British Virgin Islander in his own land.

We will not forget that the business of Government is people. With this in mind, go to the Polls and vote the

V.I.P.

ticket:

V — Vigilance,

I — Integrity;

P — Performance.

First District, H. Lavity Stoutt; Second District, Prince Stoutt; Third District, Oliver Cills; Fourth District, Alban Anthony; Fifth District, Patsy Lake; Sixth District, Omar Hodge; Seventh District, Terrence Lettsome; Ninth District, Ralph O'Neal.

You are our people: we are your team. Let us work together to make these Islands a better place for our children and their children. Together we can achieve great things.

Sincerely,
H. Lavity Stoutt
(Leader of the Virgin Islands Party).

United Party Entry

Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 15 Oct 83 pp 1, 14, 15

[Excerpts]

On Tuesday evening this week, Mr. Basil Blake, the former B.V.I. Comptroller of Customs, in an address over radio station ZBVI, announced his candidacy for a seat in the Legislative Council in the forthcoming general election. He is running in the First District, the present incumbent of which is Chief Minister Mr. H. L. Stoutt.

Blake said he will be running on the slate of the United Party. For weeks it had been making the rounds that Mr. Blake intended to retire from his government post at Customs and would seek election to the Legislative Council. His retirement took effect recently.

In his detailed address on Tuesday evening, candidate Blake gave some background concerning his service with the government and some information about himself.

Touching on his personal life, he went on to say: "Just to tell you a little about myself: I came to the British Virgin Islands at the age of 12 years from St. Kitts with my mother, a Virgin Islander, some 43 years ago.

He said that on 30th September, 1983, his retirement came into effect. "This, how-

ever," he said, "is not to be the end of my service to my country. He added: "Over the past years I have seen decided and unfavourable changes taking place within the B.V.I." He went on to mention that "at the urging of many First District voters and out of my concern, I will be seeking the Legislative seat for the First District under the banner of the United Party."

Appealing for support for his candidacy, he said that he was asking "for your support in the fight to save the B.V.I. from destruction and corruption."

Turning his attention to Jost Van Dyke, Mr. Blake said that the people of the First District and especially the people of Jost Van Dyke have been left out of the development of the B.V.I. for the past 25 years by government not providing equal opportunity in the form of employment, especially for the youths.

The candidate added that Jost Van Dyke has been contributing financially over the years on a large scale to the economic growth of the B.V.I.

"Jost Van Dyke, in my opinion, is the gateway of tourism, especially for the

yachting industry. I speak from my knowledge as former Comptroller of Customs, that twice as many yachts enter Jost Van Dyke during the year than any other two ports put together in the B.V.I."

In drawing to the conclusion of his address, Mr. Blake cited a number of subjects he intends to speak on in the near future:

First was the essential education of adults having to do with the development of the Territory, then affordable public housing, using the "turn-key" scheme which will benefit the everyday working man and woman. "You will be hearing more about this from the rostrum," he said.

Continuing, he spoke of the necessity of increasing B.V.I. exports through the development of light industry, also a true effort in the development of agriculture, especially animal export. On the same developmental thoughts, Mr. Blake said it is necessary to establish government to government health ties with Puerto Rico and St. Thomas and he also mentioned the need to encourage a Senior Citizens programme through private and public means.

BRIEFS

PUBLIC HOUSING PLOT--An area of Government land in the Upper Horsepath area comprising some 12 acres will be made available to British Virgin Islanders for the purpose of erecting dwelling units, it was announced by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Subdivision of the land will be undertaken and a limited number of lots will be available on the following terms and conditions: a) The lots will be used for residential purposes only and not for commercial or apartment rentals. b) No animals other than domestic pets will be allowed in the area. c) Trees of more than 4" in diameter will not be allowed to be cut down without the consent of the ministry. d) The cost of a square foot of land will be 70 cents. Persons wishing to secure lots should apply in writing to The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment no later than October 15th, 1983. Persons who have already made application need not apply again. [Text] [Road Town THE ISLAND SUN in English 15 Oct 83 p 1]

CS0: 3298/159

CATHOLIC PRIEST REPORTS POLICE DRAGNET

PY102228 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Excerpts] More than 50 men, most of them youth, have been arrested in a dragnet operation searching for criminals and drug addicts. The archbishop was informed of this operation during a meeting with the vicar of the western zone, Msgr (Oliver Dasgush); Father (Strasburger); and (Juan Carlos Baamonde), 18 years old who was beaten by Carabineros. Father (Strasburger) explained the incidents that took place in the Herminia, de la Victoria, and Violeta Parra neighborhoods at 2130 last night.

[Begin Strasburger recording] A group of Carabineros arrived in two buses and two patrol cars. They carried out operations in groups of 10 or 12 men. There were about 50 of them. They arrested young men in the sports facilities of the area, in the streets, and some people were even taken out of their homes. They were taken by bus to the 16th Police Precinct and to the Roosevelt neighborhood police precinct where their identities were verified. [End recording]

The priest said that the arrests were carried out by surprise without any warrants. In some cases the treatment was violent. The priest said that Carabineros explained that the operations were aimed at helping the population. Father (Strasburger) pointed out that this type of action creates outrage among the population.

This incident was reported to Santiago archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno, who immediately contacted Under Secretary of the Interior Luis Simon Figueroa, who in turn granted a meeting to Vicar (Dasgush) to find out what happened. The meeting will be held this evening.

CSO: 3348/58

JUDGE VISITS CNI 'SECRET PRISON' IN VINA DEL MAR

PY110012 Santiago HOY in Spanish 9-15 Nov 83 pp 15-16

[Article by Marcela Otero]

[Excerpt] Vina del Mar--On Agua Santa hill, traveling to Santiago from Vina del Mar, on turning right one finds La Habana Street. At 476 there is a two-story house whose front garden is separated from the sidewalk by a tall black iron fence which has become rather famous. It is pointed out as a "secret prison" of the National Intelligence Center [CNI] where prisoners are reportedly tortured.

What has been a simple whispered rumor became a reality on 28 October and an unprecedented episode in the country's judicial history. On that day, the sun was setting by 2000 when Vina del Mar fifth criminal Judge Haroldo Brito appeared by orders of seventh Judge Jorge Gandara.

This step was taken, first of all, because lawyer Maria de la Luz Salas and her colleague Laura Soto presented denunciations by some of the 11 students kidnapped from their homes in different points of Valparaiso in the predawn hours of 27 October. They thought they had been interrogated at 476 La Habana Street.

The two lawyers cited the criminal code whose article 317 provides for the possibility of denouncing the kidnaping or detention of a person in a place other than a prison. Laura Soto told HOY that "the judge who hears the case of these denunciations has the obligation to visit the place immediately and to order the release of the affected person."

When Judge Brito tried to verify the accusation, he could only fulfill part of his commitment. Reports gathered by HOY in Valparaiso indicate that he visited the place for the first time on 27 October, and that he was told that he was "wrong," without taking into account his authority for further explanations. Laura Soto immediately presented a new denunciation to Judge Jorge Gandara, and Brito returned to the place, this time with the aid of the police. Thus he could finally get through the door. Once inside 476 La Habana Street the people in charge of the house admitted that it was in fact a CNI place. But the judge could not make any raid or get in contact

with the detainees. A few hours later, five of the detainees were set free unconditionally. They are Spanish student Antonio Palma Luna, philosophy student Juan Carlos Rodriguez; basic education student Ximena Diaz Alarcon, and philosophy students Patricia Mix and Margarita Munoz.

On 31 October the other six students were placed at the disposal of the Navy's judge advocate, who placed them incommunicado while an accusation of "possessing weapons" was being investigated. They are Spanish student Ana Maria Pazo Flores, philosophy students Patricia Controneo Insunza and Juan Abarca, music student Patricia Navarro, her husband Gustavo Zepeda, a student of Inacap [National Professional Training Institute] and leader of CODEHU [National Commission for Children's Rights], and high school graduate student Janet Jofre Wagharn.

The unusual presence of a judge in that place did not end there. The regional intendant, Vice Admiral Luis de los Rios Echeverria, on 3 October [as published] presented before the Valparaiso Court of Appeals, a petition for disciplinary action, indicating that Judge Brito had abused his power because, according to the intendant, that place is within military jurisdiction, and not the court's.

ESD: 3448/58

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC SHIP TO STUDY MARINE FAUNA

Havana (RANMA in Spanish 7 Oct 83 p 3)

[Text] The Soviet scientific ship "Rift," which arrived in Cuban coastal waters on 18 September, left the port of Havana last night to begin the second part of the studies that brought it to these waters.

The research being carried out by the Cuban, Bulgarian and Soviet specialists forms part of the theme "Utilization of underwater techniques in the study of the oceans," which, in turn, is part of CEMA's "World Oceans Problem."

The spokesman was stated here yesterday by Vladimir I. Nikolaiev, doctor of science and Soviet coleader of the expedition, who pointed out that this ship has the most up-to-date research techniques and instruments.

He noted that these studies are being made for biological and geological purposes, since they aim to study our island slopes in detail, as well as to categorize the marine plant and animal life at depths never before explored.

Furthermore, a significant contribution will be made to the conservation of Varadero, Santa Maria and Guanabo beaches, he said.

He recalled that the first part of the expedition included research work in Matanzas, Varadero, Santa Maria and Santa Cruz del Norte.

He noted that the "Rift" has a submarine named "Argus," which operates automatically, can go down to a depth of 600 meters and has a crew consisting of two pilots and a scientific observer, and that since arriving in Cuban waters it has made 14 dives.

Nikolaiev also pointed out that they have a machine to be towed, the "Zhuk," which is capable of maneuvering at great depths and contains a television and underwater camera system; because of the complex nature of the land forms in the Tanana zone, it got lost there and has not yet been found again.

The "Rift" was built 2 years ago and this is its third expedition, while the "Argus" was designed by the USSR Science Academy's Institute for Oceanology in 1976, he indicated.

He pointed out that the second part of the expedition, which began last night, includes an exploratory survey around Punta del Este on Juventud Island, as well as in the zones of Los Bancos.

José Payó, who is a geophysical engineer, head of the Department of Marine Geology in the Cuban Science Academy's Institute for Oceanology and Cuban co-leader of the expedition, said that the studies in the southern part of the island would be basically biological.

Finally, he said that, on Cuba's behalf, the Cuban Science Academy's Institute for Oceanology, University of Havana's Center for Marine Research and Revolutionary Navy's Naval Academy are participating in the "Rift" project.

Cuban Leaders Visit Boat

Jose F. Fernandez, member of the Communist Party Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has visited the Soviet oceanographic ship "Rift."

Accompanied by the captain of the ship, Fernandez visited its various sections and asked questions about some of the equipment used by the researchers in their studies.

As part of the activities carried out during the Soviet oceanographic ship's stay in Havana Bay, the researchers taking part in the cruise met with Prof. Wilfredo Torres, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban Science Academy; also participating in this meeting were K. Katushev, USSR ambassador to our country, Rear Admiral Jose L. Cuza, alternate member of the Central Committee and director of the Naval Academy and other Cuban leaders and experts.

13336

SWR: 1242/144

BRIEFS

ARMED. IN SAN MARINO--Jorge Guzman, Cuba's first consul general in San Marino, took time on his duties after first presenting himself before the president-represent of this European republic, to whom he transmitted a cordial greeting from President Fidel Castro Ruz. Guzman is the first Cuban diplomatic representative accredited to San Marino, a small state of 60 square kilometers and with a population of 25,000, located in the central-eastern portion of Italy, in the middle of the Apennines. The Cuban consul general was received by the outgoing captains-regent, Adriano Reffi and Massimo Alberto Pizzini; afterwards, he took part in the ceremony of inauguration for the new captains-regent; and finally, he began his work by taking part in an official reception for accredited members of the diplomatic/consular corps. In the ceremony attending the presentation of the Cuban diplomat, which was held on last Friday at San Marino's Government Palace, Secretary of State for Foreign Relations, Giordano Bruno Reffi stressed the importance of diplomatic relations between the two states, which were established 22 November 1977. Reffi emphasized San Marino's policy of active neutrality and mentioned the possibility of its increasing its collaboration with Cuba, "a qualified Latin American, Third World country," in international security and organization, and, in particular, in the struggle for peace, detente and a halt to the arms race. In the speech he made on this occasion, Guzman expressed his intention to collaborate in the development of cooperation and friendship and the strengthening of ties between the two sovereign nations. He pointed out that, in spite of the distance separating them and their absolute isolation, Cuba and San Marino are united by a common vocation for freedom, independence and the defense of national sovereignty, which provides the necessary conditions for fruitful bilateral collaboration and a joint contribution to the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente and the economic and social progress of mankind. [Article by Angel V. Rucan] (Text) Havana (RAM) 14 Dec 81 p 5] 12336

END

RADIO IN GRENADA SLAMMED FOR 'DISHONEST' ACTIVITY

From THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 21 Oct 83 p 20

Text

On the night of Thursday 13 October, the day before Bishop was detained, Coard loyalists in the so called People's Revolutionary Army seized control of Radio Free Grenada.

Ever since, the radio station has been the single most important weapon in the hands of the perpetrators of what can be called the callous and calculated murder of Maurice Bishop and others.

It was a weapon because that is how it was used. Information of what was happening was sparse, restricted, and slanted. Other than the occasional releases from the armed forces, Radio Free Grenada proceeded as if all was well and normal, putting out regular programming. Most of the major developments, including Bishop's detainment was first reported by news sources other than RFG, usually ANA, Antilles or CBC.

It was used for propaganda purposes and the slandering of Bishop. Its sporadic coverage was one sided and sympathetic to Bernard Coard.

This situation continued until Wednesday 19th October when an estimated 1000 strong crowd marched on

the official residence of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and freed him and Minister of Education Jacqueline Creft.

At about 11:30 that morning, RFG inexplicably went on the air presumably because Bishop and his supporters made known their intention of taking control of the radio station and addressing the Grenadian people.

Late that day, from about two o'clock in the afternoon, the people of the Caribbean received news that Bishop and the massive crowd were fired on by the security forces.

Nothing else was heard. If any were injured or dead and if so who they were remained a mystery to anxious Caribbean listeners until about ten o'clock on Wednesday night when RFG came back on the air and Army General Hudson

Austin announced the death of Bishop, three other Ministers and two Trade Union Leaders with the same terseness and ruthlessness which characterized the other releases read by him.

Seconds after, the Voice of Barbados (VOB) carried the news of Bishop's death. The manager of that radio station, Julien Rogers, came on air and announced that "in keeping with a tradition on the occasion of the death of a Caribbean Leader, we shall change the mood and tempo accordingly."

From then until close dawn solemn and mournful music was played. On RFG however calypsoes and general roudy music continued.

During the whole crisis the role played by RFG has been the most and dastardly.

LABOUR PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION, ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

Roseau THE NEW CHRONICLE in English 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Text]

When the Labour Party held its first Delegates Convention last Sunday at St. Joseph it adopted six resolutions one of which urged government to renegotiate the IMF agreement in the interest of Dominicans.

Prime Minister Charles on her return from the Washington meeting of the World Bank and IMF in September had told newsmen here that the IMF was satisfied with Dominica's performance during the 3 year loan period. Miss Charles said this was so to the extent that the IMF would be willing "to look at recycling" Dominica's loan when it expired early next year. That she said would however be done only if necessary.

P.M. Charles also forcefully pointed out that had it not been for the 31 million EC dollar IMF loan many persons would have been laid off as there would have been no money to pay anybody from

one month of Freedom Party rule.

The Labour Party resolution however calls on government to take immediate action to renegotiate the terms and conditions of the IMF loan in an endeavour to bring economic recovery to the State.

The resolution made mention of what it described as the critical money supply in the country which it said resulted from "the implementation of the IMF agreement." This was one of other factors which according to the resolution brought "misery and frustration on the citizens of Dominica."

The party also adopted a resolution seeking to have the government disclose the purpose of (Member for Salisbury) Dennison John's long leave of absence overseas. That resolution calls on government too to release precise details concerning the expected date on

which Dennison John will return to his duties in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Another resolution on the same matter requests that the Parliamentary seat of Dennison John be declared vacant in order to make way for the election of a new representative for Salisbury should John fail to return to the State immediately.

Also among the six resolutions passed was one directed at supporting and confirming the Shoe as the symbol of the Labour Party.

Delegates from all twenty-one constituencies were in attendance at Sunday's Convention.

Political Leader O.J. Seraphine delivered the Feature Address during the opening session.

The delegates elected members to serve on the National Council which comprises of 93 persons.

Persons elected to serve on the Management Committee were—

Olive Seraphine - Political Leader
 Patrick John - 1st Deputy Leader
 Victor Riviere - 2nd Deputy Leader
 Floesia Joseph - Treasurer
 Patrick John - Secretary General
 Felix Thomas - Assistant Secretary Treasurer
 Lawrence Tommot - Public Relations Officer
 Whitfield Wallace - Membership Secretary
 Malcolm Reid - Membership Secretary
 Wordsworth Telemacque - Trustee
 Sylvester Joseph - Trustee
 Eardley Castor - Committee Member
 Felton Telemacque - Committee Member
 Elkin Henry - Committee Member
 Elford Henry - Committee Member
 Sam Durand - Committee Member
 Yusif Hamid - Committee Member

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES IMPROVED TOURISM

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 22 Sep 83 pp 1,4

[Excerpts] Several reports dealing with aspects of tourism in Guiana reached the Office of Tourism during 1983. Their authors were officials involved with transportation, organized tours and the Board of Directors of the Office of Tourism.

Serge Patient, third vice-president of the General Council in charge, among other things, of tourism and president of the Office of Tourism, in collaboration with the Information Service of the General Council, offers an overall view of that sector.

Ever since 1975, Year Zero of tourism in Guiana, progress in that sector, which is interesting to analyze 8 years later, has been noteworthy.

Figures will be better at showing its development.

There has been a substantial upgrading in the hotel industry and air transportation sectors, particularly over the past 4 years; these improvements should be maintained, if not optimized, especially in the air transportation sector.

The number of hotel rooms available in Guiana on a yearly basis was 151,395 in 1980.

It rose to 237,765 in 1983, or a 63 percent increase in 3 years. However, although the development of hotel infrastructures put the number of rooms available in the department at 650, it nevertheless remains true that only 42 percent of the facilities are being used.

As for the hotel clientele, it was boosted from 83,056 visitors in 1980 to 127,143 currently, or, roughly, a 60 percent increase. Statistics show that those visitors are made up almost exclusively of businessmen; 90 million francs were invested in the hotel industry over the past 4 years; and 119 jobs were created following the opening of new hotels. An estimate of visitors' expenses based on a daily average of 400,000 francs for roughly 44,000 visitors per year amounts to 17.7 million francs spent each year to the benefit of the local economy.

6-57

CSO: 1219/4

POLICE ACTION AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION REPORTED

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 4 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A joint police and gendarmerie operation was launched yesterday at 0630 hours, in the island of Cayenne, for the purpose of carrying out a strict control of illegal immigrants, with more emphasis given to the coastline between the old port of Cayenne and Dégrad des Cannes.

This operation was carried out jointly with the Customs and Maritime Services and the Maritime Gendarmerie for the sectors under their respective jurisdiction.

This coordinated operation was part of the fight against illegal immigration as well as a search for burglars, goods to be sent outside our borders and violators of customs laws.

The first evaluation of this operation as of late morning could thus be reported as follows:

Control and verification of 14 coasting vessels and crews with regard to maritime regulations; and control of the crews with regard to laws and regulations applicable to foreigners.

Ten or so of these vessels which had arrived in the Old Port under a totally irregular status, had to sail back beyond territorial waters early in the afternoon.

Ten Brazilian nationals having been examined at the police station and their identity verified, will be sent back before the day is over, for violation of immigration laws. A Brazilian national who was carrying a large sum of money, was turned over to the Customs Service.

As for the control of foreigners over the whole of the Cayenne-Dégrad des Cannes coastline, the identity and status of some 60 people were verified.

Eighteen foreigners (eight Haitians and ten Brazilians) who had entered the country illegally without a certificate of registration, will also be deported before the day is over.

Other verification operations will continue in order to determine eventually if some of the people questioned were not being sought by the police.

Let us take this opportunity to recall that yesterday's Operation Punch was preceded for the past 2 months by a rather substantial number of deportations of foreigners whose situation was illegal or who had served prison sentences.

GRENADA DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT URGES INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text]

The Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), a pressure group working for peoples participation in the decision making process in Grenada, has called for the establishment of a "Government of national reconciliation" in the troubled Caribbean Island.

A statement issued yesterday by University of the West Indies Lecturer in law Dr. Francis Alexis on behalf of the GDM, said such a Government would comprise Grenadian representative groups at home and abroad including the arm forces.

The Government would sit under the chairmanship of the Governor-General in the first instance then choosing its own chairperson, secure the commissioning of an interim constitution, and bring about full, free and fair elections.

The GDM which

simultaneously issued similar statements in Trinidad and Tobago, New York, Washington, Toronto and London said it was putting forward those ideas as a formula for averting chaos and ensuring the immediate return to peace and normalcy in Grenada.

Grenada has been hit by a leadership crisis in the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) which has been surfacing for sometime. It finally came to a head last week with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop being arrested and his Deputy Bernard Coard apparently assuming control of the island.

The GDM said it did not see the conflict as simply a party struggle between Mr. Bishop and Mr. Coard but viewed it as a wider international struggle regarding what form of Government should prevail, and that it was being influenced from

outside the island.

"In fact, we believe that the conflict demonstrates that it is unwise for Third World leaders to allow themselves to be staged-managed by ~~external~~ forces serving their own interest.

"Equally we believe that forces from outside Grenada which have so far been prepared to accept Bishop have now decided the time has come to ditch him and install Coard", the statement said.

The statement said it was the people themselves who must decide what form the Government in Grenada should take rather than a small clique taking instructions from outside.

"Accordingly, we urge now as we have always done the immediate return to the rule of law and government by the people," it added.

FOREIGNERS LEAVE ISLAND DURING LIFTING OF CURFEW

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Bridgetown, Mon., (CANA)

Dozens of foreigners left Grenada on Friday during the four-hour lifting of the round-the-clock curfew imposed by the island's new military rulers, following Wednesday's Army coup, two Germans among the group said here today.

Thomas Stein, 28, and Ludger Kreikamb, 27, both medical students from Cologne, told journalists that they came out on one of many yachts that left St. George's after being cleared by the authorities.

Stein and Kreikamb went to St. Vincent, from where they flew into Barbados. They were on a holiday visit to Grenada from Saint Lucia after a five-week attachment to medical centres.

Stein, who took the role of spokesman, reported scenes of pandemonium at Fort Rupert, the Army headquarters, where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 other people were killed.

Three Carloads

Stein said soldiers arrived at Fort Rupert in three armoured cars and "started to shoot." There were shots all around, Stein said.

"People were falling down, panic was building up...people went forward and backward...people were crying, lots of women crying, sort of collapsing...some were jumping over the walls of Fort Rupert...some were shouting 'They shot Bishop, they are killing him right now....'," Stein said.

He contrasted the scene at Fort Rupert with the cries of jubilation earlier in St. George's that had accompanied the freeing of Bishop from house arrest. His supporters, Stein said had been in a happy mood and were saying: "This is a big day for Grenada."

Stein said foreigners were safe if they obeyed instructions and stuck to the curfew. But he reported fears among Grenadains he met at developments in the country.

Asked if he would return to Grenada at some other time, Stein said "I would love to. The people are really nice."

FORMER GAIKY MINISTER COMMENTS ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Warning to Jamaicans

Grenada THE DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Nov 83 p 9

Text

Former Minister of Labour in the Sir Eric Gairy Government, Mr. Winston White, has urged Jamaicans to be vigilant in defence of freedom, "if not you'll lose it."

Mr. White, who was freed by the invasion forces from the United States and the Caribbean last week, came to Jamaica on the invitation of the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Neville Gillmore, to address the JLP's third anniversary mass rally in May Pen Square, Clarendon, on Sunday night.

"I feel joy and the coming of the spirits of the Caribbean people. There's no fundamental difference between Jamaica and Grenada when it comes to the issue of freedom," he said.

Mr. White, locked away in confinement for four years by the Bishop regime and whose only reason for dissension, explained what had been done in Grenada to have the "incarnation" of what he described as the devil himself.

He said like all young people Grenadians dreamt of an idealistic and utopian society, where the wealth should be shared and a broad-based Government installed; and the mistake was made when they sought to enclose those dreams in an alien and foreign ideology.

"They knew little that they were ushering in the devil himself. I opposed this dream."

Mr. White said that when Mr. Bishop came to Jamaica at the Cancom reads of Government meeting here, he was free to talk to the communist Workers Party of Jamaica; yet the same Bishop repressed the free spirit.

Speaking of his detention, he said that there was a time when the regime had over 500 detainees, men and women, in an open area and they were allowed to live at the mercy of the "communist elements". He accused the Cancom leaders of failing to apply checks and balances to the Bishop regime; instead they expressed solidarity with Bishop.

Mr. White said that all socialists of the Caribbean came to Grenada and rejoiced in the agony of the detainees; however "your leader and his Government never ceased to bring up the names of the detainees and the issue of detention in Grenada in the Cancom forum."

At Richmond Hill Prison where he was held, Mr. White said that detainees were only allowed half hour to empty their refuse pails and they were locked up in dark and gloom for 360 days at one stage. "God is good and God is great; now we understand the goodness of God today we are free."

The Grenadian communists jeered and laughed at the detainees because, he said, they believed that their revolution was eternal, adding "as long as man is frail and mortal, whatever you sow, so shall you reap."

A certain Cuban General wanted to know who was White and when the Cuban found out it was him, the General remarked that he was a revisionist and reactionary and he

would never see the light of day. "I thought he was a joker but then I realised that he was not for before the rescue, they locked us up for three long days."

Children were also in detention. Two children were born in the "concentration camp" because their mothers were detained in a state of pregnancy. Laws were made retroactively to suit the whim of the regime.

He recounted that there were villages that protested his detention but the regime never had any qualms to put a whole village of 600 people in detention because they protested Mr. Seaga's efforts in freeing the Grenadian people notwithstanding, "without your support and empathy we could not be free."

"You can't make freedom. It's not a tangible entity you make with your hands. How can I thank you."

He criticised those who claimed that Grenada was invaded, adding that the country was "rescued and liberated". When the troops arrived in Grenada,

there were thousands of citizens cheering them on and guiding them to where the communists and Cubans were hiding, he said.

Mr. White expressed the hope that Jamaicans and Grenadians would have good relations, share things in common, reproduce and build to crush communism together.

Comment on Arms Buildup

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

The arms in Grenada, left by the Cubans, could not have been for Grenada's defence needs.

This was stated yesterday in an interview with the *Gleaner* by Mr. Winston Whyte, a Grenadian political detainee of Mr. Bishop and of General Austin from 1979 until Wednesday, October 26, when he was released as a result of the U.S.-Caribbean action in Grenada.

Mr. Whyte said he was flabbergasted at the amount of arms he saw on his release and on touring the Port Salines area.

When asked if he could quantify the number of arms he had seen, Mr. Whyte said: "It boggles the mind. I have never seen so many in my life. Not even in a movie on a screen"

GLEANER: Then how do you explain the report by some U.S. reporters that

when they went into one warehouse they did not see many arms, and what they saw included some old carbines?

WHYTE: I don't know how investigative they were. I would have to question their bona fides. For if I as a Grenadian saw them, how on earth couldn't they have seen the weapons that I saw?

GLEANER: Then how do you account for their story?

WHYTE: The strength and weakness of democracy is that people are free to publish what they wish, whether it is the truth or not. In this case, I must confess that any reporter who said that there were not many arms in Grenada could not be telling the truth.

Mr. Whyte came to Jamaica on Monday, October 31, and has been here for a number of days before returning to Grenada at the end of this week.

Reaction to UN Decision

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Text]

The United Nations decision, both at the General Assembly and at the Security Council, in exploring the Grenadian intervention is ill-founded and ill-informed, in the opinion of Mr. Winston Whyte.

Mr. Whyte told the *Gleaner* yesterday that the United Nations General Assembly vote was not consistent with the wishes of the broad majority of Grenadians.

GLEANER: How could they find this out?

WHYTE: They should have sent a mission first, not after. Nobody yet has heard the authentic voice of Grenada, and it would not have been difficult for the United Nations to send a team to Grenada to talk with the people and to get their views. So they took a decision in a vacuum.

GLEANER: How did you view the intervention?

WHYTE: The intervention was a means to salvation. It was a liberation. People who are invaded and who are against an invasion do not shout for joy, and Grenadians have been

shouting for joy since Grenadians have been pointing out members of the People's Revolutionary Army, that is the army of Bishop and Austin; and, in fact, members of the People's Revolutionary Army have been heeding the call of the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, to give up themselves.

GLEANER: What does that suggest to you?

WHYTE: It suggests to me that many of them were not enthusiastic members of the People's Revolutionary Army; they are Grenadians first.

GLEANER: Are you hap-

py, then, with the U.N. decision?

WHYTE: No, that decision was an exercise in abstraction, and it's totally unrelated to the real Grenadian problems, and to the Grenadian people's response to their problems.

On Wednesday, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution deploing the military action by a vote of 108 for, 9 against, and 27 abstentions. The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to send a mission to Grenada, as has since been done.

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN JAMAICAN FORCE--Jamaica has increased the size of its military contingent in Grenada from to 150 to 163. [as published] The new arrivals are from the Security and Engineering sections of the Jamaica Defence Force. It is expected that the J.D.F. will boost its strength to probably about 200 as soon as the Americans leave and the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force is required to do more work in the country. Commenting on the security situation in Grenada, a senior Army spokesman said that they will be able to cope with any eventualities when the Americans leave. Some members of the American forces began leaving today in what is expected to be a trimming down of the approximately 5,000 Americans on the island. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Nov 83 p 1]

COCOA SALES--St Georges, Grenada, 5 Oct (CANA)--Grenada this year recorded a 100,000 pound increase in cocoa sales, but revenues dropped by \$2.1 million (1.14 dollar; 37 cents U.S.), according to manager of the Cocoa Association, Herbert Arnold. He said the association exported some five million pounds of cocoa in 1983 compared with 4.8 million last year, but received only 11.2 million against the 13.3 million fetched for 1982 sales. Arnold blamed the decline in revenues on the fall in the exchange value of the pound sterling which is the currency in which Grenada's cocoa is traded. This year's cocoa output also fell short of the production target of 5.5 million pounds, Arnold said, because of adverse weather conditions. [Text] [21052325 Bridgetown CANA in English 2215 GMT 5 Oct 83]

END; 3298/1111

ON URGED TO INTENSIFY ANTI-APARTHEID FIGHT

FL131735 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Oct 83 p 5

[Text] Georgetown, 6 Oct (CANA)--Guyana has called on United Nations member countries to step up the fight against racism in South Africa. The plea was made in New York when Guyana Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson addressed the world body.

In a wide-ranging address, broadcast here, Jackson complained that member countries were helping to strengthen the position of the South Africa Government, even though the role of the international body in supporting the struggles of oppressed peoples was 'most helpful.'

"We must...intensify the struggle against racism in South Africa," Jackson said. "How much longer, I ask, must people be subjected to the prevarications and machinations of the Pretoria regime."

Jackson also asked how much longer must the oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa "place their faith in words of support uttered by some members of this organisation, when their very deeds buttress their oppressors."

Referring to the world scene, Jackson said crises continued to proliferate "but the hopes and aspirations of many people remain unchanged after 38 years."

He added: "Too often, Mr President, countries which espouse non-intervention practise intervention in one form or another.

"Too often, countries which proclaim adherence to the principle of territorial integrity are themselves in breach of that very principle.

"Too often, countries which profess commitment to development are acting to the detriment of the poor. Too often, countries which portray themselves as advocates of disarmament are escalating the arms race.

"Too often, Mr President, countries while preaching peace are soaking the embers of war," Jackson said.

Jackson told the Assembly that there was a widening and alarming gap between rhetoric and action, the result of this being the threat to the fabric of peace.

He referred to the world economic situation and the effects on the developing countries, saying there was need to remove "ideological concern from the international economic agenda."

"We must refrain from ideological warfare in economic terms," he said.

"Pluralism of development strategies is and must be respected as a concomitant of ideological pluralism."

Jackson spoke of the situation in Central America and referred to the statement issued by Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government expressing concern over the developments. The CARICOM leaders met in Trinidad and Tobago last July.

The Guyanese foreign minister called on the United Nations to endorse the position of the CARICOM leaders.

CSO: 3298/1112

CHRONICLE FACING CONTINUED NEWSPRINT SHORTAGES

FL121548 Bridgetown CANA in English 1415 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 12 Oct (CANA)--Guyana's lone daily, the government-owned CHRONICLE, failed to publish today and the company announced it was cutting nearly a quarter of its staff--moves one official said were aimed at slashing production costs and conserving a nearly depleted newsprint supply.

The Guyana National Newspapers Limited official said there would be a phased retrenchment from today of 33 workers and the early retirement of nine others from a total workforce of 183.

Four journalists, including assistant Sunday Editor Basil Trotz and night Editor Hiram White are among the editorial staffers axed. Others are from the camera and press rooms, the chairman's office, the library and the paste-up department.

The company explained that due to a shortage of newsprint caused by national foreign exchange constraints, it has been "forced to embark on a retrenchment exercise in the hope that the shortage of newsprint would have been alleviated."

The company said it has not yet been able to get the necessary assurance that foreign exchange would be available to purchase newsprint.

One month ago, the company reduced the circulation of both the daily and Sunday papers, in a bid to conserve paper. It reduced its daily production by 75 percent, from 56,000 to 14,000 copies, and its Sunday circulation to 28,000 from 85,000.

A total of 27 rolls of newsprint which were obtained from Suriname ran out yesterday and 500 more are due tomorrow from the German Democratic Republic.

The company used 50 rolls a week to meet the previous levels of production.

CSO: 2292/1112

EEC TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO BAUXITE INDUSTRY

FL302916 Bridgetown CANA in English 1856 GMT 30 Oct 83

(Text) Georgetown, Guyana, 30 Oct (CANA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) is considering a request from the Guyana Government to provide the state-owned Guyana bauxite industry with assistance, a senior official from the community's office here said.

The EEC official said assistance was being sought under a scheme called Symfin, set up under the Lome Two Trade and Aid Agreement to help industries such as the bauxite industry which, because of circumstances beyond their control, are unable without assistance to maintain or restore production or export capacity.

The official explained that the circumstances "can be natural disasters, political upheavals, or market instability, resulting in a collapse of the export price." He also said that help can be given but the damage sustained by the industry must be significant, at least 10 percent of the production possibility of export earnings. The official said that the EEC must be satisfied that Guyana has a programme of measures that can restore the capacity of the industry.

The bauxite industry is Guyana's main foreign exchange earner but it has recorded losses over the past 2 consecutive years. From a production of 1.8 million tonnes in 1981, the industry recorded sales of \$483 million (one Guy dollar; 33 cents U.S.) and incurred a loss of \$67 million. Last year the situation worsened when the losses rose \$15 million. Production last year declined to 1.4 million tonnes, while the value of sales slumped to \$313 million.

Chief executive officer of the Guyana Mining Enterprise (GUYMINE), which administers the industry, Dunstan Barrow, said the industry is working on a master plan which would reverse the situation and put the state-owned enterprise on a sound footing.

At present the industry is losing between \$12 and \$13 million every month.

CSG: E298/1112

NEWSPAPER WARNS ABOUT SOVIET, CUBAN 'LITTLE WARS'

FL131848 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Oct 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Little Wars"]

[Text] In an interview with Miguel Bolanos of Nicaragua published on Saturday, 17 September, a number of significant pointers to communist world strategy were demonstrated.

Bolanos was an ardent Sandinista who helped to overthrow the dictator Somoza in 1979. In March he was an official of State Security and in that capacity helped to organise the heckling of the Pope, while thousands of anti-Sandinistas were kept away. But on 7 May he hijacked a plane and escaped to Costa Rica and then to the U.S.A.

Bolanos expressed the view that Nicaragua under the Sandinistas was being run by the Soviets and the Cubans and was becoming a totalitarian state.

He wrote with interest that according to him the communist imperialist strategy is to maintain the view that the real threat is nuclear war, while they "take over countries step by step by exporting revolution and fighting little wars." The evidence is there to support his view--Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada in our region, and in the Middle East, Syria, Libya and in Africa, Angola, Mozambique, to give some examples.

He wrote too his view that in the radical left movement there are no 'moderates' as opposed to radicals. The 'moderate image,' he said, was for journalists, for in effect they all support Cuba's communism--so there is little difference, if any, between moderates and radicals.

Mr Bolanos is half American--his mother is an American--and therefore to that extent his testimony may have less impact, but his revelation of the involvement of the Nicaraguan Government on Cuba and the Soviet Union, and his condemnation of the totalitarian oppressive nature of the regime he served for 4 years are yet another lesson for us in democratic Jamaica.

It is that we must be on the alert against those who would wish to turn us into a client state of the USSR via Cuba, through the disturbances of a "little war."

END 02/08/1113

BAUXITE PRODUCTION LOWER THIS YEAR THAN IN 1982

FL122000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 12 Nov (CANA)--Bauxite production in Jamaica, which totalled 5.4 million tonnes for the first 9 months of the year, was 21 percent lower than output for the corresponding period in 1982, but industry officials say there are definite signs that the recession in the key sector of the national economy has bottomed out.

The industry could now begin to look towards some recovery in 1984, they say.

According to the Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI), a government agency that monitors the industry, bauxite shipments for the 9 month period ending September, was just under two million tonnes, 45 percent below the 3.6 million tonnes for the corresponding months in 1982. However, third quarter shipments at 1.1 million tonnes doubled the exports for the previous quarter. "A rise in the third quarter bauxite exports is the first signal that the recession in the local industry has bottomed out," the JBI said.

Alumina exports for the third quarter, the institute said, was slightly lower than the second quarter, but overall shipments for the 9 month period of 1.4 million tonnes was 6.5 percent greater than the amount for the first three quarters of last year. The world aluminium market, hence the bauxite/alumina industry also, has been in a 3-year slump from which it is now recovering.

In Jamaica's case, production fell from 12 million tonnes in 1980 to this year's production of 7.3 million tonnes. It is expected that output will reach 10.5 million tonnes next year, including the sale of a million tonnes to the U.S. Strategic Mineral Stockpile and the first shipment of a million tonnes of ore to the Soviet Union under a new 7-year agreement. However, industry executives are cautious over the strength of the industry, unsure of the durability of the recovery in the U.S. economy that has helped to pull aluminium out of the doldrums and pushed up prices on the market, while restarting smelters that had gone idle.

Apart from the fact that recovery in the metropole takes time to work its way back to primary producing countries, International Bauxite Association, (IBA), ministers who met in Kingston this week, noted another difficulty faced by the primary producers. "Relative over-capacity in the bauxite and alumina sector is having an extremely serious impact on the revenue generated...in member countries," they said.

Doc: 1272/1113

BRIEFS

CUBAN TEACHERS' DEPARTURE--The first 300 of 2,000 Cuban teachers belonging to the Augusto Cesar Sandino Teachers contingent left today for Havana. These teachers had served in our country's rural areas for 2 years. During their tour of duty they taught 80,000 students, 67,000 in grammar school and 8,000 in adult education programs [figures as heard]. They also participated in building 200 schools during 390 days of volunteer work. They assembled furniture, built latrines, and implemented programs in more than 1,000 school orchards in outlying areas. [PA121542 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 83]

DONATION FROM HUNGARY--The Hungarian Committee of Solidarity With the Nicaraguan People delivered a donation today worth more than 3 million cordobas. Canned food, clothing, medicine, and surgical equipment for the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, were presented on behalf of the Hungarian Government to Adolfo Alfaro, deputy finance director of the FSLN. This aid is an example of the solidarity which the Hungarian people and Government have shown toward the Nicaraguan revolution. [Text] [PA101226 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Nov 83]

CZECH DONATION--The Czechoslovak Government has donated a laboratory to the Natural Resources and Environment Institute, IRENA. The value of the laboratory is \$1 million and the facility will be used for the analysis of water, soil, and sediment. IRENA Minister Vladimir Perez received the donation from Czechoslovak Ambassador Frantisek Koutecky in a simple but meaningful ceremony. [Text] [PA101226 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Nov 83]

STATE COUNCIL DELEGATION--A State Council delegation today departed for Ecuador to attend the Latin American Parliament, which will discuss the Central American and Caribbean problem. Mauricio Diaz, State Council representative of the Popular Social Christian Party, will lead the delegation. [Summary] [PA160339 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Nov 83]

SWEDISH COOPERATION--Representatives of the Swedish Government have arrived in Managua to conclude a complementary aid agreement for the mining sector for as much as 26.5 million kronor. The president and vice president of the Swedish mining company and authorities from the Nicaraguan Institute of Mines are studying the investment plans for the aid. [Summary] [PA160339 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Nov 83]

CSO: 3248/191

NATION REACTS TO EARLY DEVELOPMENTS IN GRENADA

Government Measures

Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 22 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] On Wednesday 19th October 1983, an announcement issuing out of Grenada confirmed that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven other persons including Cabinet Ministers had been shot to death, in what can well be described as a purge of the ruling People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) summarily carried out by the Grenadian Army.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is dead, members of his Cabinet are dead, Trade Union Officials are dead, Civilians are dead, and the grim likelihood is that more killing is in the offing, particularly with the announcement of the 4-day blanket curfew until Monday declared by the military junta.

As shock waves of horror and revulsion at the brutal atrocities in Grenada grip the attention of every Caribbean man, woman and child, the Leaders of the region are holding urgent council to assess the implications of this crisis.

The Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, the Honourable Dr. Kennedy Simmonds, shrugged off the effects of his tiring 10,000-mile return trip from Taiwan to convene an emergency meeting of the Cabinet on this issue just hours after his arrival at Golden Rock Airport on Thursday. A news flash from the Public Relations Office of the Prime Minister, released during the emergency session, announced that St. Kitts and Nevis is severing all relations with Grenada. As a result no Grenadian will be permitted to land here without an entry visa, and no cargo originating in Grenada will be offloaded in this country. Cabinet further decided not to associate with any forum attended by the present military junta in Grenada.

Prime Minister Simmonds who has strongly condemned the violence in Grenada, is joining other Caribbean leaders this weekend in Barbados and Trinidad to discuss this crisis.

Lessons for St Kitts-Nevis

Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 22 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Long after the smoke clears in Grenada and the historians are able to pin down the immediate causes of the awful tragedy which is tearing away the hearts and minds of West Indians everywhere, one fact will remain crystal clear. We refer, of course, to the universal condemnation throughout the region of the perpetuation of Government by coups and by violence.

Even political organisations that have themselves been ignorantly preaching violence, riot and revolution, find themselves forced to jump on the bandwagon and express horror at the subversive elements that are bloodying up the pages of the present-day Caribbean.

Take the Opposition St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party, for instance. Even Labour quickly issued a statement against the violence in Grenada. But people here can easily be forgiven for thinking that Labour's quick condemnation is a mere matter of convenience, a position of expediency, or at the very least, a jolt to their right senses.

Because only last year Lee Moore, the Leader of the Labour Party made a public call for subversive activity against the lawfully-elected Government of this State. We reprint Lee Moore's words at a public meeting in Newton Ground on Sunday 22nd August, 1982. His words were tape-recorded, so they cannot be denied. Moore said this:

"The people of Dominica decided that they had had enough of Patrick John and they wanted him removed and they removed him. And they did not wait for any election. The people of St. Lucia decided that they had had enough of the Prime Minister Mr. Cenac and they wanted him removed and they did not wait for any election. They removed him. What we are saying to you, Comrades, you don't

have to wait for any election, you can remove the Government if you want to remove the Government. We the leaders (of Labour) are setting as the objective the removal of that Government and we are prepared to take any risk in order to have that Government removed."

In the opinion of this Newspaper, there is no difference between the Labour Leaders' readiness in 1982 to take any risk to remove the PAM/NRP Government without elections and the decision by the military junta in Grenada to take any risk to remove Maurice Bishop from the face of the earth. For we cannot forget that Labour platform speaker Henry Browne has declared: "We in the leadership of Labour have resolved to kill to live - let it be understood." Lee Moore has threatened to "DESTROY (Prime Minister) Simmonds utterly, totally and completely. And Bryant has promised he will "use a machete on (anyone's) ass" if he is interfered with.

The lesson we in St. Kitts and Nevis should learn from the Grenada tragedy is that no-one in their right mind will ever condone the consequences of the mad violence preached by the Labour Party, and practised by Hudson Austin and Bernard Coard. Let us go down on our knees tonight and thank God for the disbanding of Labour's Army by the wise and far-seeing Dr. Simmonds.

BRIEFS

NEW YOUTH GROUP--Registered here this week, was yet another youth organisation, 'The Organisation for Self Reliance' (OSR). This youth movement is based island-wide and, among its aims, it emphasizes the fostering of a higher educational standard within the community. In keeping with this aim, OSR is presently engaged in organising a programme through which high school graduates and undergraduates can upgrade their Qualifications. This programme is scheduled to start in November of this year. It is expected that such an essential service to the community would be widely supported throughout the island. [Text] [Basseterre THE DEMOCRAT in English 15 Oct 83 p 8]

CSO: 3298/162

SLP PLANS SPECIAL DELEGATES CONFERENCE NEXT FEBRUARY

Castries THE WISDOM VOICE in English 15 Oct 83 p 24

(15 Oct) THE Opposition St. Lucia Labour Party will hold a special conference of delegates next February to discuss and approve a social and economic policy for the country.

Party leader, Neville Cenac, told THE VOICE yesterday that at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee held on Thursday, a report prepared by a special standing committee, under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman, Mr. Julian Hunte, was unanimously adopted.

STRATEGY

The report deals with the reorganisation and strategy for the Party.

Among the matters in the report was the recommendation for a special delegates conference of the SLP, to be held on February 25, 1984 to discuss and approve the Party's social and economic policy for the country.

Special sub-committees have been set up to prepare papers on the various areas of socio-economic policies which will be first presented to the Central Executive of the Party for inclusion on the agenda for the special delegates conference early next year.

"These sub-committees are made up of executive and party members as well as individuals in the society with specialised knowledge who are co-opted as ad hoc members," Mr. Cenac said.

He added: "The party feels that in the light of the apparent failures of present day economic policies, the time has come for a complete review of these policies."

"It is for this reason the Party is preparing new policy papers as the basis for handling the major problems of unemployment, productivity and low living standards."

COMPTON'S POLICIES ON CIVIL SERVANTS SPARK REACTION

CSA Call for Clarification

Castries THE VOICE in English 26 Oct 83 p 2

[Text]

THE Civil Service Association (CSA) has called on Prime Minister John Compton to clarify recent statements made by him, critical of the public service.

Mr Compton made the statement at the convention of the ruling United Workers Party earlier this month. He complained then about the huge cost of maintaining the public service which he said was in the region of \$4.5 million every month in salaries alone.

Mr Compton also referred to what he said was the action of the former Labour Party Government in burdening the service with unnecessary appointments of its supporters, referring to them as "parasites".

He questioned the new demands for increased salaries by the public services when, according to him, the Government was forced into borrowing money month after month to meet their salaries.

In a release issued this week, however, the CSA said its general membership viewed the nature of the Prime Minister's attacks and

his reference to civil servants as "parasites" was in extremely bad taste.

It said: "In our view the attacks and pronouncements made at the Party Convention, served only to build unnecessary antagonism between the public and civil servants and effectively result in deepening the political cleavage which already now exists. Considering the magnitude of the problems which the country and its people are already faced with, this should be avoided."

It said that as the CSA was unable to depict the motives

behind Mr Compton's attacks and pronouncements, the general membership was therefore of the view that "the civil service and civil servants are now being put up as the scapegoats for the problems of the State to which solution cannot be found at this time."

In this regard, the general membership had asked that clarification be sought on the aspects and issues about the Service, which were raised in Mr Compton's address at the Convention, and that specific complaints and the Civil Servants that are implicated be formally brought to the attention of the CSA, so that

the Association can deal in its own way with the offenders.

The Association also revealed that it has proposed a series of visits to the Government Departments/Ministries to appraise its members about the need for a better orientation towards their work and their responsibility to the public, as Civil Servants.

Also, the CSA had decided to form a Committee to investigate the specific allegations made against Civil Servants, the statement said.

Criticism of Government

Castries THE WEEKEND VOICE in English 15 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRIME MINISTER John Compton addressing last weekend's convention of his ruling United Workers Party pointed to peace and stability as two of the major achievements of his one-and-

a half year old government. And he used the most recent World Bank report on St Lucia to drive home the point that St Lucia needs this stability to pursue its development.

The job of restoring and maintaining this stability has not been that of the Government alone. In fact, St Lucians at all levels must take credit for what we enjoy today. Equally, the Government and the citizens of St Lucia must maintain a constant vigil to see that this stability is never threatened.

We refer here to the recent Staff order debarring certain categories of senior civil servants from occupying leadership positions in the trade unions. The question that must be asked is: Does the Government really need to do this? Does it have to tarnish its image with what can only be regarded as an act of interference in the internal affairs of the CSA? We think not.

At this point, when the Government is well set to take St Lucia out on another phase of development that this country so badly needs, it ought not to sow its hands with anything that has the potential of threatening the peace and stability that such development needs to succeed.

POLITICAL LEADERS VOICE POSITIONS ON EVENTS IN GRENADA

Kinns town THE VINCENTIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] THE VINCENTIAN has been making efforts to contact the political leaders in St. Vincent and the Grenadines on their reaction to the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, three of his Ministers, two leading trade unionists and a number of Grenadian citizens engaged in their democratic right to demonstrate against tyranny.

The PM

Prime Minister Milton said in a message to Grenada Ruling Revolutionary Military Council which was broadcast over Radio 703 yesterday morning

"The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines expresses its horror at the turn events have taken in our neighbouring State of Grenada and would particularly wish to take positive steps to put an end to further bloodshed and loss of lives and minimize the danger to our own Vincentian Nationals now resident in Grenada.

We advocate strongly that steps be taken to bring to an end the imposition of Martial Law and the twenty-four hour curfew which have been imposed with the consequent hardships on the people in respect of the basic necessities for human existence.

We Government has been approached by various Grenadian and other organisations to take whatever positive action could be negotiated to bring an end to this shocking state of affairs, and now offer to meet at the highest level whenever it most convenient to you, possible in one of the Grenadian Islands, to negotiate an immediate end to these tragic events.

I hope your reply will be to this request."

END

Leader of the Revolution James Mitchell told THE VINCENTIAN that his party had for some time been concerned over the "chaotic state" in Grenada and had been responsible for the assassination of Bishop, 1 of his Ministers and 2 trade unionists. (as published) He declared this type of barbarism cannot be allowed to continue."

Mitchell called for a meeting of the Heads of Caricom governments the same day (yesterday) to formulate two plans. One for immediate action against the rule of tyranny in Grenada; and the other for a longer term programme to create a democratic regime in the country. He said that Caricom could not permit the development of a Surinam style situation and expressed the view that the situation was so serious that if the Caricom heads did not feel capable of dealing with it "they should put their pride within their pocket" and seek assistance from outside. Mitchell likened Bishop to a man astride a Tiger who could not dismount.

The NDP Leader, who represents the Grenadines in the House of Assembly and lives in Bequia, referred to the payment closeness to Grenada of his home and constituency. He said that the Grenadians would be happy to give help to any Grenadian who sought it.

SNM

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines National Movement (SNM) acutely deplores the recent events in Grenada which have led to the death of Maurice Bishop, who took over the Primistership of Grenada from March 13, 1979, after a coup which ousted Eric Gairy. [as published] The political path which Grenada has chosen since the coup has always been looked upon askance by the Caricom Community. The Prime Minister of Dominica stated that she has always felt that Grenada's political system would "not fit in" with that of its national regional colleagues. The present Grenada situation gives ground for great unease to the rest of the Caribbean. The SNM sincerely hopes that foreign interests will not attempt to exploit this tragic situation. Grenada's forage into unconstitutionality inevitably results in political events which bedeviled Dominica during the Patrick John regime, St Lucia during the Odlum Louisy crisis and now Grenada. The object lesson is that it must not happen again in our Caricom Community. Prevention of this call for great vigilance on the part of the people, and uncommon unselfishness and maturity of vision on the part of our political leaders. [as published] You cannot replace one type of totalitarianism by another type of the same thing. Stalin is not substitute for Gairy.

MNU

The leadership of the Movement for National Unity (MNU) met in emergency session yesterday 20th October, 1983 to discuss the Grenada crisis and its implications for the people of Grenada and the Caribbean. Emerging from the discussions is the following statement:

The Movement for National Unity (MNU) unequivocally denounces the wanton and senseless murder of Comrades Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman, Vincent Noel, Jacqueline Crett, Norris Bain, Fitzroy Bain and others and the indiscriminate use of violence against the people of Grenada by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Grenada and the ultra-left hard-line faction of the New Jewel Movement (NJM). Further, we consider the house arrest of the entire Grenada population, euphemistically termed a curfew, as an act of

sabotage against the basic human rights of the people of Grenada and a betrayal of the original ideals and spirit of the March 13th Revolution. The MNU views the instalment in power of the so-called Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) as a usurpation of the popular basis of the Revolution. [as published] To us, the presence of a force standing above the society whether in the form of the RMC or the minority faction of the NJM is not in keeping with popular democracy. It is clear to the MNU that neither the usurpers of the RMC nor the ultra-left faction of the NJM commands any significant support or respect among the Grenadian people. Accordingly, the MNU calls on the usurpers of power in the RMC to return the revolution to the people so as to avoid a bloody civil war. In the circumstances the actions of the RMC unwittingly provide the fuel for counter-revolution, the very result which it claims that it seeks to avoid.

The current Grenada crisis is a painful reminder to our people of the reasons why Comrades Ralph Gonsalves, Caspar London, and others left the UPM and formed the MNU. One year ago the MNU was founded in opposition to the ultra-left, inflexible and hardline position of a usurping faction in the UPM. We in the MNU will oppose here and elsewhere those who promote a party structure which reflects an infantile and ultra-left cast of mind and places itself above and apart from the masses. History has shown that those who ignore the aspirations and popular ideals of the people and the realities of a particular social situation in the end degenerate into collective madness. [as published]

We in the MNU see the Grenadian crisis not purely as a Grenada problem but as a Caribbean one particularly after the brutal murders of the cream of the leadership of the people's Revolutionary Government. However, the MNU opposes any foreign military intervention since this would undoubtedly cause a loss of innocent lives and would derogate from the basic principles of international law. The MNU therefore calls for a peaceful resolution of the crisis through the mediating efforts of regional organisations.

UPM

The UPM deeply regrets the recent series of events in Grenada which led up to the deaths of Maurice Bishop and other members of the People's Revolutionary Government as well as two trade unionists among other people.

We do not condone the resort to bloodshed leading to deaths as a means of settling internal party disputes.

These events have clouded the positive achievements which the Grenadian revolution has brought to the people of Grenada, and have dampened the hopes of other Caribbean peoples for that revolution being an example of what can be achieved for the betterment of Caribbean working people.

Further, the events provide an opportunity for reactionaries in the region and for imperialism to condemn the Grenadian process as an unworkable experiment for development.

The UPM condemns any suggestion for foreign military intervention as an attempt to bring about a solution to the present crisis. This, in our view, will only lead to further bloodshed and untold suffering for the Grenadian masses.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, we firmly believe that the sovereign right of the Grenadian people to settle their own internal affairs must be respected, in spite of our deep concern for a speedy and peaceful solution to the present situation.

The UPM hopes that the people of Grenada will find this solution, and continue a process to provide all the benefits and more which they have won over the last four and a half years.

We abhor and condemn attempts of local reactionaries to implicate our party in the recent developments in Grenada and to draw slanderous conclusions in respect of how we conduct our own process. We make it clear that the process in Grenada and that in our country are separate and independent, and must travel their own particular paths.

The UPM pledges that, as more information comes to hand, we will continue to state our position to the public.

CSO: 3298/164

ANALYSIS OF NDP LEADER MITCHELL'S POLITICAL SITUATION

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 23 Oct 83 p 16

[Article by Nora E. Peacocke]

[Text]

IT IS happening without fail. In every twin-island country that becomes independent there is the demand for autonomous recognition in certain areas — notably financial, developmental and infrastructural.

The newest Caricom nation, St. Kitts-Nevis, has included certain immediate autonomous principles and the right to secede if two-thirds of the population of Nevis so desire. Jamaica and Trinidad, respectively shed the Cayman Islands prior to Independence and Trinidad was forced to grant Tobago a degree of autonomy not envisaged in the beginning after Independence.

Bearing these facts in mind and adding to them the firm Anguilla decision to remain a self-governing colony rather than be part of a union with St. Kitts-Nevis, plus the discontent in Barbuda of the Antigua-Barbuda nation, it is truly strange that opponents of the New Democratic Party (NDP) should attempt to use the NDP 1980 Grenadines Declaration as an election gimmick against the party.

That declaration was the defiant response of the people of the Grenadines to St. Vincent's brutal reaction to the Union Island uprising, and what they regarded as the "invasion" by Barbadian troops. It stated that a referendum was an appropriate means to deal with the demand of the people for justice and equitable control of their resources. The leader of the NDP, James "Son" Mitchell, has not pressed for such a referendum.

Recently Prime Minister Milton Cato attended the St. Kitts-Nevis Independence celebrations. He must have noted the establishment for Nevis a degree of autonomy. It seems unlikely that Cato would entertain for the Grenadines of similar degree of autonomy.

While it has been assumed that Mitchell's political base remains in the Grenadines, the recent by-election in St. Vincent has demonstrated that the NDP has significant support on the main island, St. Vincent.

The NDP has never been in power but the man who leads it has occupied important positions, including Premier, which gave the nation the opportunity to assess his economic policies. His direction of the Ministry of Agriculture from 1967-74 stands out in the minds of St. Vincent farmers. His initiation of land reform policies in Lauders, an area which is now in the limelight of agricultural development, is certainly not a Grenadines affair. His economic projection in the national Budget debates attract attention all over the country.

SAFE GUARDS

Mitchell would certainly make every effort to improve the lot of his constituents if the NDP were elected to form the nation's Government. He might even look to the provision of permanent safe-guards to ensure that some of the taxes paid by the people of the Grenadines are used by the Grenadines, and that the people in these distant islands determine the use of their own resources.

Mitchell, one of the founding fathers of Carifta and the Caribbean Community, is not a mini-state advocate, but he admits that his vision of Caribbean unity was shattered by the arrival of Barbadian troops in his country. He has never advocated secession, but determined fighter that he is, and very sensitive to the wishes of the people, he certainly will not tolerate the deals one hears of from time to time to establish alien exploitation of the resources of his constituency.

Whatever his shortcomings in his 17 years of political struggle, with its many failures and

much frustration, Mitchell has developed both political know-how and political stature. His writings demonstrate the latter.

His in-depth analysis of the failure of our institutions, as outlined in a recent Chamber of Commerce lecture, shows that he seems pre-occupied with an overview of reform rather than setting up another Caribbean mini-State. As he said to the World Affairs Council in California in 1973, when Premier, "Mini-States are for collectors, exquisite and dead." He was at that time referring to the whole of the Eastern Caribbean.

It is time the secession ghost was laid to rest. Its use is dishonest and as much out of character with the NDP leader as the claim that "accepting the support" offered by the United People's Movement for the NDP candidate in the recent Central Leeward by-election demonstrated a swing to communism.

Mitchell's statement, when he accepted the support, that the UPM and NDP ideologies remained separate, seemed almost superfluous, considering his ownership of a hotel and other free enterprise interests. To tag the communist label to Mitchell and his NDP is utter rubbish.

As I see it, neither a separate Grenadines nor communist affiliation is part of Mitchell's plan for the New Democratic Party.

Mitchell's immediate programme would appear to centre around getting rid of the present incompetent St. Vincent Labour Party regime and leading the people under a democratic system involving planned economic and social programmes tailored to meet the potential and needs of this small but diverse Caribbean country. He like many of his compatriots, feels that we need some fresh air.

CSO: 3298/164

BRIEFS

BANANA SCHEME--A banana replanting scheme aimed at improving yields as well as increasing the acreage in some areas of the island has been put under way in St Vincent. The scheme involves loans to farmers equivalent to EC\$300 per acre, together with easier credit terms for inputs. A similar programme last year cost about EC\$276,000 and resulted in 888 acres being replanted. Close to 600 farmers benefited. Banana production last year totalled 26,284 long tons which earned EC\$24.2m from the British firm Geest Industries, marketers of the fruit from the Windward Islands. This year's production is expected to increase by more than 3,000 long tons. [Text] [London THE CARIBBEAN & WEST INDIES CHRONICLE in English No 1576, Oct/Nov 83 p 19]

AVOIDANCE OF IMF LOAN--Kingstown, Sun., (Cana): Proper management of the economy has helped St. Vincent and the Grenadines avoid the need to seek economic development aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hudson Tannis has said. The Minister said he did not see the need for an IMF loan to St Vincent and the Grenadines in the near future, but did not rule out the possibility of approaching the IMF if the economy degenerated. Interviewed by the state-owned radio St Vincent and the Grenadines (RSVG), Mr Tannis, who has just returned from meetings of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington, said: "If it becomes a matter that is imperative, wisdom would dictate that we should go to the Fund rather than allow our economy to become one of a shambles, but I do not foresee the situation developing." Mr Tannis said he believed that with the world economy coming out of the recession, the economic performance of St Vincent and the Grenadines would be stronger than it has been in the past year which had been a difficult one for government. Prime Minister Milton Cato had earlier reported that in 1982 the country's economy grew in real terms by 2.4 per cent, the economy grew by 12 per cent in 1981. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 24 Oct 83 p 4]

CSO: 3298/164

REPORTS ON REACTIONS TO DEVELOPMENTS IN GRENADA

ONR Support for Chambers

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] The Organisation for National Reconstruction has endorsed the decision of the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Mr George Chambers, to hold an emergency meeting of Caribbean Community Heads.

In a release signed by the political leader of the ONR, Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips, the party urged that no action be taken that would increase the burden and suffering of the innocent people of Grenada.

The ONR release stated:

The National Executive of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) views with deep concern and anxiety the disastrous turn of events that have overtaken our beloved neighbours in Grenada. It is to be remembered that Grenada is our closest Caribbean neighbour and is less than one hundred miles away.

We wish to condemn strongly and vigorously the use of modern high-powered weapons on an unarmed and unsuspecting civilian population. This type of dastardly behaviour is totally foreign to our way of life in the Caribbean and must therefore be condemned by all peace-loving people.

The ONR has never, and can never, condone the circumstances and the manner in which the late Maurice Bishop seized power in Grenada. By the same token we can never accept the manner in which he and his colleagues were so mercilessly assassinated.

We express this concern not only because of our close geographic proximity to Grenada but also because of our close affinity to the people of that island. In Trinidad and Tobago we have large numbers of people amongst us who are of Grenadian descent.

They live in peace and togetherness with us and have made significant contributions to the political, economic, social and cultural life of our nation for which we must all be grateful.

An even more serious threat is now posed to the political, social and economic stability of the Caribbean. We cannot rule out external interference in the affairs of Grenada.

We in the ONR have been demanding since the inception of our party that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago should have had some diplomatic presence in Grenada if only to monitor the events there. We foresaw the problems.

The ONR made it absolutely clear in the 1981 General Elections that there should have been dialogue with a view of persuading Grenada back to the democratic fold. We hope that recent events have not made this too late.

The ONR wishes to endorse the call by the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago for an emergency meeting of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean to discuss the potentially dangerous situation in Grenada. While doing so, we urge that no action be taken which would increase the burden and suffering of the innocent people of Grenada.

The ONR would like to extend deepest sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families. We trust that the families will be permitted to give the victims a decent burial. We ask all the people of Trinidad and Tobago to pray for the citizens of Grenada and for an early return to peace and normalcy.

Alliance Call for Probe

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 6

[Text] The National Alliance of Trinidad and Tobago has condemned the suspension of political liberties and the brutal slayings in Grenada.

The Alliance comprises the United Labour Front, the Democratic Action Congress and the Tapia House Movement. Yesterday's release by the Alliance was signed by Opposition Senator Lincoln Myers, an executive member of the Alliance. Opposition Leader Basdeo Panday is in Kenya attending a Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference.

The Alliance has called for the military government in Grenada to allow an independent West Indian Commission of Enquiry to investigate the circumstances leading to the political slayings.

The release states:

The National Alliance Party of Trinidad and Tobago joins with the rest of the region in condemning the continued suspension of political liberties and the brutal political slayings of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his Cabinet colleagues.

This sordid development means that constituted political authority in Grenada has irretrievably broken down, civil liberties further suspended

mal, a degeneration of government that points unmistakably and unfortunately to the emergence of an open Caudillo-type regime. A prospect which no sane Caribbean person can ever relish.

Imminent Threat

The National Alliance is concerned that these unfortunate circumstances now pose an imminent threat to the well-being of innocent Grenadian citizens and to the external security of Caricom States.

An awesome responsibility now rests with Caricom Governments and peoples to respond to the Grenadian and regional crisis collectively with tact, firmness and understanding.

The National Alliance therefore proposes that any immediate action must focus on an intervention which, inter alia, seeks:

- to achieve an immediate return to conditions of normal civil life;
- to forestall the threat of superpower adventurism;
- to introduce some basis for peaceful mediation;
- to achieve an immediate return to a free and independent Press;
- to call on the current Military Government in Grenada to allow an independent West Indian Commission of Enquiry to investigate the circumstances leading to the political slayings;
- to affirm that the best guarantee of the security and well-being of Grenadians and West Indians rest upon the ultimate establishment of a politically unified and ideologically independent state of Caricom countries.

Student Resolutions

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 7

[Text]

STUDENTS of the St Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies will hold a mass demonstration on the campus today at midday to condemn the "martial law regime" in Grenada.

A release from the Trinidad and Tobago Student Movement yesterday said the students will assemble

at the Arts Building and demonstrate around the campus.

About 200 students met yesterday and passed a resolution denouncing the factional infighting and killings taking place in Grenada and have called for the peoples and states of the Caribbean to provide assistance to those Grenadian people who have been displaced or exiled as a result of the developments.

The resolution states:

Whereas the events in Grenada have taken a turn for the worse and have so far resulted in the deaths of several individuals, including several members of one faction of the Grenadian Government.

And whereas grave dangers face the Grenadian people as a result of these developments and the imposition of the Martial Law regime.

And whereas there are threats by the United States and the

Soviet Union and their agents such as Cuba, to escalate their interference in the affairs of the Grenadian people, which can only result in further death and misery to the people.

And whereas several anti-people elements in the Caribbean are talking about using troops to go into Grenada under the guise of "defending the people," but in fact to impose one or other of the factions on the people or to impose a solution

against the wishes of the Grenadian people.

And whereas the Soviet Union has a direct hand in the escalation of this factional warfare, in order to consolidate their influence over the state in Grenada in rivalry with the United States,

Be it resolved that this meeting of the Trinidad and Tobago Student Movement (TTSM).

•Vigorously denounce this factional infighting and killings which

are taking place in Grenada. We point out that this fighting is not in the interest of the development of any democratic, progressive or revolutionary direction for the Grenadian people.

•We vigorously denounce the martial law regime in Grenada, which is an illegal regime which does not represent the wishes of the Grenadian people to live in freedom and independence and to develop themselves in a progressive direction.

•We denounce the interference of Soviet Social imperialism and United States imperialism and their troops of any kind, in the affairs of the Grenadian people.

•We vigorously oppose and denounce any attempts of the governments of the Caribbean to send troops into Grenada. This will only result in more shedding of the blood of the Grenadian people.

•We vigorously support the just struggle

of the Grenadian people against this martial law regime and to establish a government in the interest of the people and which is free from the dictates and bullying of either the Soviet Union, the United States or any other foreign power.

•That we call on the peoples and states of the Caribbean to provide assistance to those Grenadian people who have been displaced or exiled as a result of these developments.

Union Condemnation

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 22 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] THE COUNCIL of Progressive Trade Unions yesterday condemned the "savage execution" of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and expressed alarm that the President-General of the CPTU was in Grenada without the knowledge or approval of the organisation.

Here is the text of the CPTU statement issued yesterday:

The savage execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three of his Cabinet Ministers and two trade union leaders by the military government in Grenada put into practice for the first time

in the English speaking Caribbean a dangerous political line that masquerades as revolutionary but is in fact anti-people, repressive and dictatorial.

Bernard Coard and his military dictators, by their barbaric actions, have taken Grenada back into the era of Gairyism, political terror and economic depression. They have turned the guns of the revolution on the very people who made the revolution and executed the popular leader of the people's revolution.

Those political dogs, dressed in the clothing of revolutionaries, have destroyed a revolution with the potential to develop into a show-piece of economic and social justice and a new form of participatory democracy of the people.

The Council of Progressive Trade Unions have received information from reliable sources that many more Grenadians have

died as a result of the fascist military violence of Bernard Coard, Hudson Austin and Selwyn Strachan, but that their deaths are being kept secret in order to conduct mass burials of the murdered people.

The C.P.T.U. extend condolences to the relatives of the deceased comrades Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman, Jacqueline Creft, Norris Bain, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain and demand that the military dictatorship allow persons outside Grenada to attend the funeral of the murdered comrades so that homage and respect can be paid to the deceased comrades.

There is alarm within the ranks of the C.P.T.U. that the president general of a member union is pre-

sently in Grenada and has been in Grenada since Monday 17th October without the knowledge or approval of the C.P.T.U. and has been making statements on the Grenada crisis.

The C.P.T.U. wish to disassociate itself with the views of that trade union leader which from all indications are intended to promote and justify the criminal acts of the butchers of St. George's.

A full scale investigation into the activities of this trade union leader will be conducted by the C.P.T.U. as soon as he returns to Trinidad and Tobago.

Finally the C.P.T.U. appeals to all trade unions in the country to immediately institute a boycott of all products to and from Grenada.

Role of Unionist Als

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 23 Oct 83 p 12

[Text] TRADE unionist Michael Als was censured at Friday night's public meeting and candlelight procession at Woodford Square.

Ramesh Lutchmedial, president of the Aviation, Communication and Allied Workers Trade Union, criticised Als, president of the Bank and General Workers Trade Union, for "repeating word for word"

Grenada Army General Hudson Austin's account of Maurice Bishop's death.

A large crowd at the meeting organised by the Oilfields Workers Trade Union (OWTU) also chanted "down with Als" and "let him stay in Grenada."

Mr Lutchmedial, in his brief address, said that when Als returns to Trinidad he wants to ask him to

ASSESSMENT OF CHAMBERS' LEADERSHIP: 'IMPRESSIVE'

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 Oct 83 p 12

[Article by Ernest Tracey]

[Text]

IT HAS BECOME a popular pastime among some elements in our society to write off the possibility of George Chambers being an effective Prime Minister. In the early days of his stewardship, it was not uncommon to hear or read unflattering comparisons of Mr. Chambers with his revered predecessor. From time to time rumour would be generated to the effect that Mr. Chambers would either resign the position or he would be dumped as leader of the P.N.M. Some critics even went so far as to suggest that rival factions were emerging within the PNM as a result of the leadership vacuum.

Political speculators argued that Mr. Chambers could be unseated within the party by any coalition of the rival groups identified only as the "Young Turks," "old pros," and "black power bloc."

As events have unfolded, the speculation about Mr. Chambers' impending political demise appears to be considerably premature. On the contrary, there is increasing evidence that our present Prime Minister is emerging as a most effective national leader, in his own right.

This has not been an easy task. Mr. Chambers has had to overcome the inevitable comparisons with the mythical grandeur of his predecessor.

At the same time, he has had to grapple with the horrendous domestic deterioration which he inherited as leader of the ruling party.

QUICK REVIEW

When the domestic morass is placed within

a declining international financial situation, we begin to get some appreciation for the magnitude of the Prime Minister's leadership problems.

At the risk of omitting some of the problems with Mr. Chambers has been saddled, a quick review seems in order.

DURING the twilight of Dr. Williams's tenure, the PNM had acquired the unenviable image as a party with status quo priorities. The reputation for graft, corruption and low productivity permeated all ranks of the public sector.

Scandal in high places was the order of the day. Inefficiency in all operations was easily accepted since money was said to be "no problem."

TOBAGO had been almost totally alienated from Trinidad and the DAC under ANR Robinson was vocalising the option of separation.

INDUSTRIAL relations" was the favourite buzz-word among the bureau-

cratic set. It was an era of unprecedented irresponsibility on the part of government-management and labour. The name of the game was confrontation. It was the only game in town and the entire country learned to become expert players.

At a time when developed countries were tightening their belts and implementing wage cuts, this Third World country continued to negotiate wage increases of more than 100 per cent.

TRINIDAD had lost all claims to regional leadership-by default. Our leadership had apparently come to the conclusion that a few dollars and lip-service was all that we could afford to invest in CARICOM. Not to be outdone, the newly affluent and travelling Trini managed to leave an image of ill-mannered ugliness from one end of the Caribbean to the next.

Conspicuous consumption was the Trini fad. They loved to display it publicly

whenever they visited their less fortunate Caribbean cousins.

This combination of insensitivity at various levels tended to ensure that Trinidad would be regarded as little more than a source of petrodollars by the other members of CARICOM.

At the time that George Chambers assumed the role of Prime Minister, all of the major services and utilities were in a state of decay and accelerating deterioration. In 1981, the levels of health, sanitation and other social services were badly in need of upgrading. Utilities such as electricity, water and telephone had become almost non-functional in many areas of the country.

In a democratic society, leadership is general, conceived as that function which lends consensual focus and form to the multivariate interests in socio-culturally differentiated population.

A basis for reciprocal concern, respect and protection of both societal and individual

Human Rights has to be established if the democratic process is to endure. Most forms of democratic governments — assume a high level of discipline among the various interacting strata in the participatory process.

Thus, discipline, becomes a prerequisite function in the formulation and implementation of a viable system of democratic government.

CAREFUL CONTROL

This type of sophisticated governmental process assumes a highly educated and sensitive citizenry as a safeguard against the arbitrary abuse of power. The "freedom" to exploit less advantaged citizens has to be carefully controlled.

At the time that Mr. Chambers assumed leadership, the nation had just experienced a 25 year emergence from colonialism. The early period of the evolution

to nationhood saw political activity concentrated on the determination of factional identities, within a struggle for party ascendancy.

The major political focus was on the election process as the mechanism for gaining and maintaining political power. The purpose of the electoral process appears to have become the winning of elections. Winning national elections was not everything, it had become the only thing.

The example of leadership at the level of national government appears to have been one of extreme unidimensionality. The multi-dimensional focus required for strategic developmental planning seems to have been sacrificed in the interest of political expediency.

It was inevitable that the citizenry of Trinidad and Tobago would follow the leadership example. Social norms were developed

which were a realistic reflection of the prevailing leadership attitudes of arrogance and abject egocentricity.

The national deterioration to a state of borderline societal anarchy has been highly predictable. George Chambers has inherited the leadership of a society which has little respect for the every day facets of law and order, or for the right of fellow citizens.

The undisciplined behaviour which is now flaunted in Government offices, on the highways, in the classrooms and in the rarefied atmosphere of financial institutions is not accidental. It certainly should not be unexpected.

For this form of aberrant behaviour has been lavishly nurtured over a period of 25 year as a means of winning elections. This type of behaviour has been legitimised within a distorted conceptual

framework of market place "rights" and "freedoms".

These include the right to obstruct national transportation on the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway, as well as the "right" to obstruct the free flow of pedestrians on the sidewalks of Frederick Street.

It will be difficult to suddenly reverse two generations of the State supported delinquent behaviour. Yet, this is the task with which we have charged Mr. Chambers.

He is expected to right this multiplicity of inherited wrongs before 1986. A truly Herculean mission.

Despite the enormity of the task, Mr. Chambers has shown no signs of backing off. On the contrary, he has tackled and resolved several major problems with dispatch, if not display.

The style is low-key but the impact is impressive.

ONR'S HUDSON-PHILLIPS RAPS GOVERNMENT'S MONITARIST POLICY

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 24 Oct 83 p 15

[Text]

GOVERNMENT is preparing to put Trinidad and Tobago through an economic spin-dryer in the space of four years in time for the next General Elections in 1986.

This was stated on Thursday night by Karl Hudson-Phillips, Political Leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) during a public meeting at Woodford Square, Port-of-Spain.

The ONR leader said this would not work and could not be done. He said Jamaica was asked to do it in five years and in 1983, the third year of their programme, production was down 49 per cent, foreign exchange was still short, there was no new investment and very new employment opportunities had been created.

Mr. Hudson-Phillips said that Government was going to attempt short-term structural adjustment when there was worldwide economic recession.

"It will not work. It cannot be done in the time and in the manner that is proposed or at all. The population will not stand for increased taxes, increase in gasoline, increase in electricity, increase in telephone, increase in transport and a freeze in wages.

"If this cannot be done then the recurrent budget cannot be financed, then we will not be able to borrow on the local or international market to finance the deficit and capital expenditure.

SUFFERING MASSES

The ONR leader told the crowd that Government was attempting a strict monetarist approach to a problem which the Government had created.

"The approach is the same as if they went to the IMF to borrow money. To borrow from the IMF, the Fund prescribes budget cuts, wage freeze and tight money control just as the Government is planning to do without consideration for the suffering masses of the country.

"How can this Government call on us to tighten our belts when it has squandered our money? The Government is planning to cut back on your allowance while Government Ministers are travelling all over the

world," the ONR leader stated.

Mr. Hudson-Phillips pointed out that a classical example of the Government's erosion of the people has been the method of appointment of the Demas Task Force and the manner in which the report of that Task Force has been released to the population.

The ONR leader said that William Demas was called in because the Government did not know what to do. He said that since 1981, Government has stood by and done almost nothing while the economy had been on a rapid decline.

"We have had the excuse for almost two years that the Government is waiting on the report of that Task Force. While it was waiting, the petroleum sector was declining, our savings were disappear-

ing and our foreign exchange reserves seriously eroding.

Mr. Hudson-Phillips accused Government of deliberately leaking the report to the Press. He said the Government wants it to appear that the Demas Report was not a Government report although several members of the Task Force were Permanent Secretaries or directors of different Government departments or institutions.

The ONR leader said the report was formulating a return to national planning and the formation of a multi-sectorial plan for Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Hudson-Phillips said that no sooner had the petrodollars started flowing in this country in 1973 than the Government totally abandoned all economic planning.

DEMAS REPORT ASSESSED BY SUNDAY GUARDIAN ANALYST

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 23 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] This column agrees with the so-called "Demas Report" that state enterprises which remain intractably unviable, should be allowed to die: and we feel that the most blatantly unviable state enterprise, ISCOTT, should take "pride of place," and be allowed to die first.

Stopping ISCOTT would save the country hundreds of millions of dollars a year. This would go a long way towards solving the country's growing financial woes resulting from grandiose expenditure left high and dry by receding oil incomes and an almost total absence of any other source of earnings.

Under the circumstances, halting ISCOTT, or handing it over to U.S. Steel or Bethlehem under the Caribbean Basin Initiative, would be doing the country a favour, especially if ISCOTT's "companions" in the mega-losses were also hived-off or closed. We refer to the bagasse plant, printing and packaging, and the whole list of Government dead-beats.

However, in reports such as the one bearing the Demas label, ambiguity is fine art, so that while on one page a principled formula for shedding financial drains like ISCOTT is spelt out, another page can espouse hope for steel in global economic improvement. It's called a "double take," or ambiguity.

Sad to say, despite its many good points, the report is strikingly unimaginative, noninnovative, and just plain dull and wearisomely tedious. At 3.5 kilograms (7.7 lbs.), it suffers from a prolixity that is meant to discourage lesser mortals from reading, while satisfying a basic public servant urge to measure quality by brute quantity. It contains all the standard and familiar Third World, Caribbean formulae and placebos.

Heavier taxes are lustily recommended since the principal aim is to grab more money for Government--lovingly referred to by the acronym "GOTT" (Government of Trinidad and Tobago). The similarity to deity is unquestionable. The impression gained is that the authors of the report want everyone to share their numinous awe for governmental authority.

Also no mistake is made about targeting-in on siphoning MORE of the public's money into the national Treasury. For instance, the report declares that in order to finance the domestic budget deficit, GOTT may have to devise "instruments" (a fond word of "the dismal profession," economics.) TO TAP THE PERSONAL SAVINGS POOL, Take warning.

To make matters worse, there are no bright, new concepts or answers. Always the same old methods.

A look at the makeup of the team gives an unequivocal explanation as to why the report is so bureaucratic. In addition to Mr. William Demas, former adviser to Prime Minister Williams, from whom he parted company to become President of the Caribbean Development Bank, there is the irrepressible Mr. Frank Barsotti, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, chief government spokesman at home and abroad.

Mockery

The others--Dr. Patrick Alleyne, Mr. Eldon Warner, Dr. L. St. Cyr, Dr. C. J. Bruce, Mr. Frank Rampersad, Dr. Euric Bobb, Mr. T. A. Harewood, Mrs. Patricia Robinson, Miss Joyce Alcantara, Mr. Trevor Boopsingh. Not a single experienced businessman or industrialist! This makes a mockery of the very togetherness of the sectors hinted at in the report.

Alas, it still remains an "us and them" syndrome, with Government distrustful of the very sector which is supposed to continue being a principal engine of economic progress. Perhaps that is why the report stresses Government's selfish hold on, and further ambitions for, the commanding heights of the productive machinery.

This approach inspired yet another piece of contradictory thinking. It concerns the long-mooted liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant, which should cost some \$4 billion, with an extra \$1 billion or so on the special tanker for transporting the liquefied gas. The team takes a tongue-in-cheek approach.

While not overtly supporting it, the project is not axed or condemned like certain others, leaving readers with the palpable feeling that the authors are not-too-subtly advocating another super-grand design--another white elephant--like ISCOTT and others on the Point Lisas "circus" grounds.

This is curious and paradoxical suasion, for while giving LNG the Nelsonian eye, the report sagely declares that the development of further heavy industry should be carefully studied, particularly in the light of increasingly greater output of industries similar to those at Pt. Lisas, in the more petroleum producing areas. As a result, it states, the fullest possible private sector involvement should be encouraged in any additional industries.

This is wise...until the next contradiction which states that an option for GOTT participation in the equity of such new projects should be

maintained. Once again, that sound of hierarchical ambition unrelated to financial and managerial reality at a time of declining income.

Swinging back to recognition of reality, the report turns thumbs down on a number of projects pending review. They include the multi-locational housing once headed the Korean way; and the Financial Complex. The psychological impact of halting the down-town twin towers of the Complex, has not been examined by the report. A stunted, unfulfilled Financial Complex is a poor comment on a nation's economic health.

Goals

It is discouraging and depressing and speaks volumes on lack of managerial forethought as well as planning and economic immaturity. It was intended to be a confident, assuring, lofty statement. Then of course there's the matter of beauty and aesthetics, and encouragement to the citizenry to do big things.

No, this column disagrees with the report. Obviously there can be no more structures of this nature for some time. But having started the Complex, finish it. Don't stop half way.

The Task Force assembled to produce this insight into the future--a clearly sensible objective--went on to touch on other important goals.

Deference and due attention is paid to research and development science and technology, but once again it is viewed on an essentially bureaucratic module presided over by an aptly titled Minister fed by GOTT agencies.

Private enterprise has not been entirely overlooked. Ways must be found to involve it, the report adds, almost as an afterthought. If business on its own actually develops a process or product, then it will be aided by subsidised loans and fiscal incentives.

No mention is made of tax breaks and fiscal baits for initiating research, and no encouragement is given to inventors, inventions and innovations as national aims--another lack of new or different thinking.

Another loophole in sound thinking is the oversight in not considering Chacachacare as a resort of fabulous potential. The team deserves some kudos for spotlighting tourism, calling for cluster development (the Maracas area, Macqueripe, Balandra, Tobago) to develop 750 rooms in five years, but is purblind to the suggestion from the earlier report on the North-West Peninsula to harness Chacachacare, which offers retreat, breathtaking scenery, bird watching, botanical and zoological scapes, and deep sea fishing.

But in the same breath in which the tourism idea was exhaled, the report makes a stunning negative declaration on airports. Because of constraints, only necessary expansion work will be done. Precisely how does this fit

in with a tourism thrust? And, why not accept the offer from private enterprise to finance and build two airports for government? Perhaps this is too novel for the Task Force; or maybe it will appear that GOTT isn't holding all the reins at all the times.

Top marks to the report on proposing universal secondary education, elimination of the shift system, and greater encouragement for agriculture.

The authors made the interesting point that while there is considerable private sector dynamism, it is limited to commerce and real estate, industry being eschewed (business claims to have a defence). The situation, however, needs correcting.

Hang-Ups

This column applauds the planned revivification of libraries, and hopes the introduction of library service will be effective and not mere bureaucratic padding.

The scant attention given to roads and highways reflects another Third World hang-up. Highways are too expensive anyway, the report states, and apart from one or two committed projects, all that can be afforded is maintenance--a farcical suggestion in the light of existing road maintenance standards. Again there is no novel thinking.

All-in-all, the report is a reasonable first attempt at applying thought to development. We feel, though, that a lot more would have been achieved if at least three leaders from private enterprise had participated. And please, can't the authors be more succinct and less long-winded in what they say?

CSO: 3298/166

CHAMBERS CALLS FOR LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE ON ECONOMY

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] National Economic Planning Commission (NEPC) must attempt to develop a long-term perspective on the course that Trinidad and Tobago's economy should follow in the years immediately ahead.

Prime Minister George Chambers, in his capacity as chairman of the body, underscored this statement at yesterday's inaugural meeting of NEPC.

Mr. Chambers told the group that when he assumed office he sought to bring to the attention of the population at every opportunity, the magnitude, gravity and urgency of the social and economic problems with which we are confronted as a nation.

The gravity of these problems, he added, was intensified by the monetary, fiscal and trade policies being pursued by developed industrialised countries in an increasingly interdependent world economy.

He continued:

"There is a very real danger that our attention might concentrate on ad hoc solutions to these problems whereas what is required for their resolution in the long term is a fundamental examination of the many facets of the process of transformation of the domestic economy."

Government's decision to establish a Task Force to prepare a multi-sectoral plan and to appoint NEPC to consider recommendations contained in the plan stemmed from realisation that there was need to focus on the real issues underlying the current economic situation.

Prime Minister Chambers:

"Above all, we must not only plan in some detail the course which the economy should follow in the years immediately ahead but we must also attempt to develop a longer term perspective.

"Specifically, we must lay the foundation for a meaningful strategy of growth and development in what will undoubtedly be a very difficult period for the world economy in the remainder of the decade."

CSO: 3298/166

IMPACT OF RESTRICTIONS ON GRENADA IMPORTS MINIMIZED

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 23

[Article by Gail Alexander]

[Text] The curtailing of imports from Grenada poses no serious threat to either the local economy or the housewife shopping for staples.

In response to the horrific activities taking place in Grenada, Prime Minister George Chambers yesterday stated that no Grenadian exports in Trinidad and Tobago would receive Caricom treatment again, effective immediately.

Consequently, no vessels registered in Grenada will be allowed to use the facilities of the Caricom Jetty at Queen's Wharf, Port-of-Spain and for a time until further action is decided upon, imports from Grenada will come to a halt.

However, the "banning" of Grenadian goods, according to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, hardly will affect the local consumer.

For years this country has imported a small percentage of mainly ground provisions, fruits, and lately miscellaneous, manufactured items from Grenada. But because of the type of imports, and the small amount being imported, the Prime Minister's action regarding the crisis in Grenada will not mean food shortage in any way for this country.

According to the Ministry, Trinidad and Tobago largely imports food, fruits and live animals from Grenada. This includes the line of ground provisions, goats, fresh and chilled fish, lobster and other crustaceans and spices.

These, together with assorted other imports of machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, animal/vegetable fats and mineral fuel and lubricants were brought in from Grenada in 1981 at a total cost of \$2,249,000.

For this year so far Trinidad and Tobago has imported little over \$3m worth of foodstuff: plaintains, starch root vegetables, citrus and fruits from the Spice Island during the period of January-June 1983.

On the other hand the Ministry said local exports to Grenada brought this country over \$18m last year, a great portion of this amount coming from our petroleum products.

Where, Caricom is concerned, Grenada imported \$306m worth of Caricom goods in 1981. For the first half of 1983 the country has imported items to the tune of \$6m from the same market.

CSO: 3298/166

GRENADIAN BOATS STRANDED IN PORT-OF-SPAIN HARBOR

Concern of Crews

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 21 Oct 83 p 23

[Article by Heather Roberts]

[Text] Three cargo boats now docked at the Caricom Jetty in Port-of-Spain will be the last Grenadian vessels to be seen docked here for a long time to come if the present ruling party in Grenada remains in power.

Yesterday morning Prime Minister George Chambers stated that Grenadian exports to Trinidad and Tobago will not be afforded Caricom treatment anymore, with immediate effect.

According to Mr. Chambers: "All vessels registered in Grenada will no longer have use of the Caricom Jetty."

The three cargo boats now docked at the jetty are weekly visitors to Trinidadian shores, bringing Grenadian produce of fruits and provisions for sale to Trinidadian buyers.

One of the boats which left Grenada on Tuesday morning arrived in Trinidad on Wednesday. The boat and its ten men and women crew are due to return to Grenada today, but according to some crew members, they are not sure whether they will be able to land in their homeland.

One crew member said: "We are not scared right now but we will try to get back, but I don't know if they will let us in. They said over the radio that no one was allowed to leave or enter the country."

Another member of the crew told the GUARDIAN that "this was not a time to be talking in the light of Wednesday's astonishing events."

He added:

"I didn't expect anything like this to happen and it makes me feel very sad. I am very worried about my brothers and sisters I left at home."

Slow Pace

Most of the crew aboard this vessel awaiting to set sail today are taking things at a "slow pace", remaining on their vessel on the docks. Most of them are not quite sure what they would meet when they get back to Grenada.

The captain of the boat said that if they were not allowed to land in Grenada tomorrow they will remain at sea until permission is granted. If not they will either return to Trinidad (if possible) or land at another Caribbean island to purchase more food here in Trinidad, we are rationed so much, I hope what little we have will last the crew until we are able to land safely somewhere." [as published]

Aboard another vessel, one of the crew who did not wish to be identified said:

"When I heard the news last night of Mr. Bishop and other deaths, I felt very mebarressed to know that we could be fighting against ourselves.

"I love my country and I love Maurice Bishop, he did a lot for the country. We got better roads, lights, water, and medical facilities since he came into power.

"I am very worried about my wife and children in Grenada. I hope they are eating and drinking well. We are going to remain in Trinidad until Monday when the curfew period should be over," said the Grenadian.

Problems for 'Boat People'

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Heather Roberts]

[Text] While eight Grenadian cargo vessels remain in stream near the Port-of-Spain Caricom jetty, more than 60 persons now live virtually as "boat people".

They are not allowed to land on Trinidad's jetty because of a trade ban imposed on Grenada by this Government as well as other Caricom countries.

The boats, which arrived last Tuesday on a weekly trade mission, remain idle at sea fearing that a return to Grenada may mean their last visit with close trading partner Trinidad and Tobago.

For most, Trinidad provided them with a main source of revenue.

It was learnt from one source that these vessels were not permitted to dock on any other Caribbean island to replenish their food and water supply because of regional trade bans.

Guyana, the only Caricom country which has not instituted a ban on Grenada, was too far away for the small vessels to reach. They would have to refuel along the way.

One source remarked yesterday:

"These innocent people are in a sticky position; they are not allowed to go anywhere, for no one in the Caribbean will accept them. They can only remain at sea and return to their country after the curfew is lifted, and when boats are allowed to enter. They are not welcome back here.

"Most of them I know do not wish to go back to Grenada under those trying conditions. They prefer to remain in Trinidad, but they have no choice."

Continuing, the source said: "They can only hope and pray that some settlement is quickly reached among the governments in the region so they can trade again as before. Trading is their livelihood."

While these "boat people" are caught between waters, there are another set of temporary displaced Grenadians. Some eight traders (traffickers) who are not crew members of cargo vessels, came to Trinidad last week on temporary Caricom travel permits. These permits have so far expired and they have been asked to leave Trinidad.

However, they were unable to do so yesterday when the four-day curfew was to have been lifted. They said they were unable to secure a boat or 'plane sent back to the Spice Isle.

A check with airlines noted that no flights were booked out to Grenada and none coming in.

One unfortunate victim said: "This form of isolation is making us suffer because of the actions of the men with the guns. The pressure is on the innocent Grenadian people."

Since these traffickers were not regarded as illegal immigrants, they are not permitted to leave the dock area, so they resort to sleeping at public toilets and sheds on the docks.

CSO: 3298/166

24 OCTOBER DEPARTURE OF TRINIDADIANs FROM GRENADA NOTED

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Gail Alexander]

[Text]

"GET our citizens out of there!"

The first group of Trinidad and Tobago citizens to make it out of Grenada arrived back home yesterday afternoon via chartered flights with this demand.

Fifteen people landed at Piarco Airport in two consecutive flights, still shell-shocked over the events that occurred in Grenada during their stay there.

The entire group — eight on the first flight, and seven on the second — consisted mainly of women and children and several businessmen. Many had been on holiday, gone to visit relatives or were in the island for business purposes. Some of the latter had been in St. George's attending the interests of local companies with branches over there.

Pearl's Airport in the trouble-ridden island which had been closed since the situation in Grenada worsened last week reopened yesterday and more than 40 panicking Trinidadians in the island took the first opportunity to get to the airport from as early as 6 a.m.

According to the pilot who brought the first group out, no problems were encountered, but local residents were "in a state" for obvious reasons, he said:

"We went in pretty alright, everything looks as normal as possible from the outside, the airport itself looks as usual, but there are still many of our residents there anxiously awaiting transport to get back home. They don't know what to expect, and for many of them on holiday things have just turned into a nightmare."

Similar sentiments were expressed by one of the arrivals on the second flight, a young man of 36 who had gone to Grenada two weeks ago to attend his father's funeral.

His own personal tragedy was overshadowed by the events that took place during his visit. The man, from Cumuto, still has relatives resident in Grenada and for obvious reasons could not disclose his name to the "Guardian," he said.

TERRIBLE STATE

"The island is in a terrible state. Luckily for me I was not in St George's during the turbulence, but the signs are still there. The people were kept inside. They are still very frightened after all that has happened and there are all the signs that they are oppressed, they are definitely not free to speak."

Another young lady who arrived on the same flight described the demonstration led by former Minister Attorney Kendrick Radix in support of Maurice Bishop (preceding his death) as "lively":

"I arrived in St George's that Wednesday, the week before the deaths took place and I was in St George's during that big march, the people were certainly all out for Bishop. It was huge, there were lots of school kids, tradesmen in different sections, and they all wanted Bishop."

Meanwhile, the "Guardian" understands that Textel has stopped accepting telegrams addressed to Grenada. As a result, Trinidadians trying to contact relatives in Grenada who have no telephones are in a quandary.

BRIEFS

BARBADOS ENVOY--Diplomatic relations have been enhanced between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago with the appointment of the first honorary Consul General for Barbados to be based in Port of Spain. He is Barbados-born lawyer Graydon E. Wellington, former chairman of the Asphalt Group of Companies. He will carry out his functions from his office at 13A Pembroke Street. He said his responsibilities would include fostering and promoting deeper bilateral contacts between the two regional territories. The Consul General will also set up an information centre for citizens of Barbados. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 22 Oct 83 p 3]

ONR POLITICKING--After a successful meeting in Woodford Square, Port-of-Spain, Thursday night, the ONR's "A Nation in Crisis" immediate information bandwagon goes to Harris Promenade, San Fernando, for a 7.30 p.m. meeting tomorrow. One main feature, according to an ONR release, is a comprehensive ONR update, by its Political Leader, Mr. Karl Hudson-Phillips, on the evolving Grenada situation and its implications for Trinidad and Tobago and the entire Caribbean. Mr. Hudson-Phillips will be joined by Ferdi Ferreira, Suruj Rambachan, Clive Pantin and Mervyn Assam. Chairman of the meeting will be Dr. Robert Maharaj. The next "A Nation Crisis" meeting is scheduled at Princess Royal Park, Arima on Thursday, at 7.30 p.m. On Friday, at 7.30 p.m., Mr. Hudson-Phillips will speak on the Grenada situation, and matters pertinent to Trinidad and Tobago, at an ONR public meeting in Point Fortin. In addition, the ONR Port-of-Spain North Constituency holds its annual constituency conference tomorrow at 10 Albion Street. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 24 Oct 83 p 3]

ONR OFFICERS--The port-of-Spain South Constituency of the O.N.R. held its conference last Wednesday. The following officers were elected: Chairman: Mr. Andy Rodriguez-Seijas; vice-chairman: Mr. Lewis Mitchell; Secretary: Miss Sheila Rampaul; Treasurer: Mr. Kennedy Sammy; Assistant Secretary Treasurer: Mr. Richard Francis; Elections Officer: Mr. Ramon Mansoor; Party Organiser: Mr. Terry D'Abreau; Public Relations Officer: Mr. Clive Pantin and Education Officer: Mr. Franklyn Baptiste. Delegates to the national annual conference: Messrs. Stephen Sambrano, Frank Martin, and Elmon Haynes. The first meeting of the Port-of-Spain South Constituency Executive will be on Wednesday at party headquarters,

10 Albion Street, Port-of-Spain. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 24 Oct 83 p 6]

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT FRAUD--Port of Spain, Trinidad, Wednesday (CANA)--The Trinidad and Tobago Auditor General has reported 26 cases of "frauds, losses and irregularities" involving \$2.2 million in the accounts of the government last year. In his 1982 report just tabled in Parliament here, the Auditor General--effectively the watchman of government accounts--stated that at the end of April this year another 212 unsettled cases involving \$812 000 were still outstanding (one TT dollar equals 41 cents U.S.) Five cases totalling \$13 000 were settled at the end of the same period (April 1983), the report stated. According to the Auditor General, another 1 811 cases involving less than one thousand dollars each were also outstanding with 1 715 of these being for "previous years" and 96 new cases reported for 1982. The attention of accounting officers has been drawn to the number of reports of losses which remain unsteered for a long time," stated the report. [Text] [Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 13 Oct 83 p 3]

MEDIA AUTHORITY PROPOSAL--Port-of-Spain, Oct 24, (CANA); A Government-appointed commission has recommended to the Trinidad and Tobago administration the appointment of a broadcast and tele-communications authority to ensure that programming is more relevant to national and regional needs. The report by the commission, which was headed by former Government adviser on economic policy and current President of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), William Demas, was studied by a national economic and planning commission at its first meeting last week. The report, still a confidential document, said the proliferation of "canned, foreign-produced television programmes", which are preferred to locally-produced programmes mainly because of the cost factor, was a matter of deep concern. It said the authority should seek to ensure that "broadcasting services will be more national and regional in content and character and concerned with the development of varied, balanced programme material of an indigenous Caribbean flavour." Trinidad and Tobago has two radio stations--one state-run and the other privately-operated--and a state-owned television station which operates two sets of programmes on four channels. [Text] [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Oct 83 p 5]

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